THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 176

ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Army Reception Camps Planned for Recruits; Five Billion for Defense

The World's Day—At a Glance

June 22, 1940

In Washington: Army Recruit Centers Planned

Recruit reception centers where new soldiers for the expanding Army will get their first training will be established soon at perhaps a dozen points in the Nation, the War Department announced. At the centers recruits will be clothed, equipped, classified, and given a month's basic training.

Army and Navy appropriations voted by Congress since President Roosevelt asked a joint session to gird the Nation for defense have reached a grand total of $5,082,310,080. The total includes a $1,768,913,908 supplemental defense appropriation on which all legislative formalities have not been completed.

Strategic minerals needed for national defense are to be developed under terms of a bill passed by the Senate and sent to the House. The bill provides $10,000,000 for loans not to exceed $20,000 each and to be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Senator Robert Wagner (D) of New York will head the Resolutions Committee which will draft the Democratic Party's 1940 platform at the Chicago convention, it is announced by James A. Farley, National Chairman.

The President has signed into law the Navy's recommendation for consolidation of its engineering, ship construction, and repair divisions, making them into a new Bureau of Ships. The Navy said the consolidation would save time and eliminate controversy among bureaus.

The Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee reported there was an "abundance of evidence" that many Missouri State employees had been coerced indirectly into contributing to the senatorial campaign of Gov. Lloyd C. Stark.

Uruguay Clamps Curb on Propaganda

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—President Baldomire has promulgated a new law banning associations devoted to foreign propaganda or illegal ends and prohibiting from press and radio any references "injurious" to countries with whom Uruguay maintains friendly relations.

Allies Purchase 1,500 More U. S. Planes

NEW YORK (AP)—New contracts for purchase of more than 1,500 American airplanes have been placed in the last week, it was announced by a spokesman for the Anglo-French Purchasing Board. Although allocation of the planes was not stated, it was assumed that all will be made available to the British who have said they would take up all French supplies which they are able to use.

Chile Favors Pan-American Session After July 15

SANTIAGO (AP)—The Chilean Government announced last night that it favored holding the prospective Pan-American consultative meeting not before mid-July, and that it had received the support of five other American republics in this stand. [Details in Intimate Message: Page 1.]

American Farmers Ready for Challenge

CHICAGO (AP)—The farmer is ready to meet "the challenge of today with granaries and storehouses that are fuller than they ever have been in history," asserted Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Editorial Association Backs Universal Service

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Editorial Association, composed of 4,000 small city, town, and weekly newspapers, is on record today in favor of compulsory military training. The resolution adopted at the Association's convention held that compulsory universal military training is the only democratic method of raising an armed force.

Census Shows 50,000 Gain in Detroit

DETROIT (AP)—Preliminary figures place Detroit's 1940 population at 1,618,549, an increase of nearly 50,000 from the 1,568,662 reported in 1930, the District Office of the United States Census Bureau announced.

War Summary: Scattered Resistance in France

The French, awaiting definitive action as they considered Germany's terms, continued small-scale resistance on portions of the Maginot Line which have not yet been taken over by the Nazis. [Details: Page 5.]

Germans claim more than 200,000 French prisoners in recent days. On the Swiss-French frontier, the Nazis announced the capture of Bellegarde and moved on to storm the French fortress of L'Ecluse, the "Gibraltar of the Rhone."

Britain fought back against waves of German bombers attacking before dawn. Early reports indicated that antiaircraft fire and the activity of Royal Air Force spitfires had kept the damage small. [Details: Page 4.]

Italy showered explosives over Alexandria Harbor, where the French-British Fleet is based. There was also an Italian air raid on Cairo.

In Italian Libya, British warplanes struck back at Tobruk where they are believed to have damaged a large Italian war vessel. Italian planes bombed Bizerte, Tunisia, and Marseille.

Berlin was bombed in its first air raid of the war. The damage apparently was slight and largely confined to suburbs.

Government reorganizations followed the wake of war. Spain was reported reorganizing its Cabinet. In Egypt, Premier Aly Maher Pasha presented his resignation as a step for formation of a coalition Cabinet, but it has not yet been accepted. Rumania reshuffled its Government to give it a pro-Nazi leaning. Estonia was reported forming a pro-Russian government.

Sweden's Parliament in secret session discussed what an official spokesman termed an important Government communication on foreign policy, and then adjourned until August.

Trade agreements intended to increase commerce among Japan, Manchukuo, and Italy were signed in Tokyo.

Greece completed negotiations with Germany for a clearing agreement expected to result in a more favorable rate for the German Reichsmark and to increase trade between the two countries.

China is protesting to France against acceptance of Japanese demands to halt war supplies reaching the Chinese over the French Indo-China Railroad.

Japan moved troops close to the British colony of Hong Kong. The Japanese Military contended that this move in the South was intended only against Chinese guerrillas.

Canada's new Governor General, the Earl of Athlone, was sworn in yesterday and immediately gave royal assent to the sweeeping mobilization measure empowering the Government to conscript all persons and property for war.

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Bridges 'Is Willing' For Vice-President

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, June 22

Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, came to his national convention headquarters from Washington yesterday and, in a press conference, said he would be willing to accept the vice-presidential nomination if it appeared he could not win first place on the ticket.

He advocated a strong policy of Western Hemisphere defense, including taking into American "custody" French possessions in this hemisphere, lest they be seized by Germany.

Senator Bridges in a speech to the Benjamin Franklin Society said he wanted "the most defense for the lowest cost."

Unions Split On War Issue In Bay State

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The two great wings of the labor movement in Massachusetts are tending toward different stands on the war, it was brought out today by canvass among labor leaders of the State.

The American Federation of Labor, the larger of the two organizations, appeared more favorable to the United States joining in the war and more inclined to think this inescapable in defense of liberty.

In contrast the Congress of Industrial Organizations seemed to be more intent upon finding means for preventing participation in the conflict.

Stand of A. F. of L.

Politically the A. F. of L. was turning more strongly toward President Roosevelt as the man who could best lead the country through the war peril. This sentiment was increasing despite the belief that the President had frequently rebuffed the A. F. of L. in favor of its rival.

Meantime, a shift of sentiment toward the Republican Party manifested itself within the C. I. O., arising from the possibility that the Democratic Party might prove to be a war party and that the Republicans might turn antiwar. This view came into circulation despite the affinity the C. I. O. has had for the Democratic Party and Mr. Roosevelt. But a large block of Massachusetts C. I. O. members still cling to the President and hope against war.

These currents of opinion are charted from the informal comments of a number of labor leaders. They are not official views of the organizations, they are tendencies more or less representative, and no doubt would find many dissenters. Still it is made apparent by inquiry that the epochal events in Europe have produced some new thinking in organized labor here as in other walks of life.

Support for Roosevelt

Illustrative of what a number of the top men in A. F. of L. unions are saying is the following comment voiced by one of them:

"The American Federation of Labor through William Green, (President of A. F. of L.) has pledged undivided support to President Roosevelt and he has not yet induced any suspicion that he is taking us into war. I'm convinced myself that if we go to war, it will not be because of him. We may get into it, and if we do, the President will not be to blame, because it will be incidents that would make it impossible to keep out.

"It will in fact, as I see it, be pretty hard for us to stay out with Hitler running over Europe. We could, of course, keep out on the same basis that many countries have, that he can take anything we've got.

"There is a good deal of anti-war sentiment in the A. F. of L. A good many are for aiding the Allies up to, but short of, war. It is easy to say that, without fully understanding its implications. Now that we are helping the Allies, we are practically belligerent."

Stand of C. I. O.

On the C. I. O. side one of its most effective leaders commented:

"There is a very strong anti-war sentiment in the C. I. O. in Massachusetts, and any party that came out for a peace plank would get much C. I. O. support. There is a definite trend away from the Democratic party.

"The leadership of the C. I. O. with the exception of John L. Lewis is trying to whip the membership into support for Mr. Roosevelt. But feeling is very widespread in this State that President Roosevelt is definitely leading us into war. Many of the C. I. O would back the Republican Party with all its weaknesses if it adopted an explicit anti-war stand."

Officially the Massachusetts C. I. O. remains on record for a third term for President Roosevelt, its poll taken some weeks ago, before the Hitler victories, bringing out a somewhat inconclusive vote to this effect.

G.O.P. Drafts Strong Planks To Win Unions

Leaders oppose changes in Labor Relations or Wage-Hour Laws—Job protection planned.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—Drafters of the 1940 Republican platform today put into final shape the most advanced pro-labor planks in history of the Party.

The significance of these labor commitments is not merely in what the Republican Party decides to support but in what it refuses to criticize.

It probably will not criticize a great deal, for the Labor Subcommittee, which has completed its work and handed its recommendations to the Drafting Committee, has deliberately and specifically proposed that the platform:

1. Should not support any amendments whatsoever to the National Labor Relations Act.
2. Should propose no changes in the Wage-Hour Law.
3. Should refrain from condemning sitdown strikes—this on the ground that they are no longer an issue.
4. Should steer away from criticism of the principle of the reciprocal trade treaties. Approval of the trade treaties either by one or both Houses of Congress will be favored.

See Labor Turning

It is evident that these decisions represent not only the majority conviction of the Labor Committee but spring also from the political desire that the Republican platform should studiously avoid offending either the leadership or the rank and file of organized labor which Party leaders are confident is turning away from the New Deal because of the failure to achieve recovery or re-employment.

Thus these commitments are important even on the negative side and it is to be noted that in declining to support amendments to either the National Labor Relations Act or the Wage-Hour Law, the members of the Labor Committee are going far beyond the position of the Republican members of Congress in their pro-labor pledges.

On the positive side the Committee voted:

1. To support such restrictions on immigration as are necessary to preserve jobs for American citizens.
2. To protect American labor from cheap imports, this being particularly advocated by the American Federation of Labor.
3. To maintain unequivocally the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively.
4. To maintain complete impartiality between the A. F. of L. and the Congress for Industrial Organizations and to correct any injustices growing out of the NLRB through unbiased admin-

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France Must Answer Yes or No; Position of the Fleet in Doubt; Congress Split on Aid to Allies

Indirect restriction on sales is approved in Senate; Nye demands Roosevelt resign.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—The House of Representatives began swift action today on a measure, sent over from the Senate last night, indirectly curbing American aid to the Allies through a proviso that "no military or naval weapon, ship, boat, aircraft, munitions, supplies or equipment" owned by the United States Government shall be disposed of unless the Army Chief of Staff or the Navy Chief of Operations certifies that it is not essential to American defense.

The measure passed the Senate as an amendment to the Administration's bill speeding up on naval construction. As first proposed, the amendment would have forbidden the release of any Army or Navy material unless the Chief of Staff or Chief of Naval Operations had certified that it "could not be used" in national defense. Rejected after a 10 minute seesawing debate, the first amendment would have meant that only obsolete, hence worthless, material could have been released to the Allies.

Measure Modified

Although modified from its original form, the measure was strongly opposed by those upholding the Administration's policy of aiding the Allies with all measures short of war and is seen here as reflecting an obvious, although perhaps momentary, reversion to the Congressional isolationism of six months ago.

Passage of the amendment is attributed here to worry on the part of many Senators over the somewhat surreptitious effort to release 20 units of the Navy's "mosquito" fleet to the Allies and over charges that the President, in nominating Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox as Secretaries of War and Navy respectively, had formed a "War Cabinet."

Senate Developments

Last night's Senate session was one of the warmest of the season and produced a number of sensational developments. They were:

1. Passage of the measure curbing the release of material.
2. A demand by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota that President Roosevelt resign, giving the reins to Vice-President Garner. Senator Nye charged that the President had promised the Allies to have the United States in the war by fall.
3. Announcement by the Sen-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Wide World

Aggression's Victims Need Democracy's Aid

A refugee mother and her three small children flee their native village as it becomes the object of an incendiary bombing attack by German planes—an official British photograph passed by British censor. Among the hundreds of relief agencies in the United States, many are working to find homes for these innocent victims.

Bombing by Italians of harbor in Egypt puts new factor in scope of war zone.

France today continued the study of Germany's peace terms as the war took to the air.

Waves of German planes bombed the coasts of Britain but were believed driven off after causing little damage.

Britain struck back with the first air raid on Berlin but the damage seemed limited to suburban sections.

The significant question: "Where is the French Fleet?" was partly illuminated as French and British warships went into action to repulse Italian air raids on Alexandria. Washington and Egyptian sources believed the bulk of the French Fleet had been "taken over" by the British. The reports, however, could not be confirmed.

BORDEAUX, France, June 22 (AP)—France announced today that its delegates would fly to Italy and discuss terms with the Italians before a general peace arrangement is reached with both of its enemies.

The German armistice negotiations, however, will be concluded first.

The French Cabinet met at 10 a. m. today to decide whether to accept the German armistice terms.

Details of the German conditions were read to the Cabinet last night. The members then adjourned until this morning before starting deliberations.

The Government is in constant touch with its armistice delegates by special telephone.

It was reported that separate negotiations between France and Italy are under way. [21 words were censored here.]

Informed sources pointed out that the decision by France on the German peace terms probably would be announced in simultaneous communiqués in the two nations, the Germans perhaps giving the terms and the French the decision.

No pressure has been put on France for a quick reply, these sources said.

Long Study Needed

COMPIÈGNE FOREST, France, June 22 (AP)—Informed sources again emphasized today that the German terms are not subject to negotiation—but France must give a flat Yes or No answer.

The extent of the terms is indicated by the fact that they comprise a 30-page document including detailed proposals which will require long study.

Italy has asked France to appoint plenipotentiaries as a prelude to negotiations.

It was noted that the preamble read to the Frenchmen yesterday made no direct reference to Italy but emphasized the aim of righting "wrongs" done Germany in World War settlements.

The French emissaries studied the German demands late into the night in the special tent near the railway car where they received the German proposals. After a long telephone conversation with Bordeaux, the emissaries returned to the car for another lengthy conference with the German representatives.

A London radio broadcast this morning quoted DNB, the official German news agency, as saying the French had left Compiègne for Bordeaux.

The German radio, however, said flatly that negotiations were resumed at 10:30 a. m. and a radio report from the scene said they were still under way this afternoon.

The German radio reporter said the French delegates communicated with their Government by telephone four times during the night, one call lasting more than an hour.

Finally, this reporter said, the Frenchmen went to Paris for a few hours rest. On the way, he related, they passed soldiers' graves and prisoners of war.

The reporter in Compiègne Forest told his listeners as he signed off shortly after noon that the French delegates were then consulting among themselves, the famous armistice railroad car having been vacated temporarily by the Germans to give privacy.

Five secretaries, including one woman, are with the French delegation.

Urgent Needs of Refugees Stressed in U. S. Aid Appeals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—If democratic peoples are to care for their own in Europe in the hungry, desperate days ahead, every man, woman and child in the nation must lose no time lining up for relief work.

This is the main thought in appeals for funds and volunteer services that issue daily from relief organizations centered in New York.

One aspect of the war dwarfs all others, even the scope, the swiftness and the terror of the Nazi conquest. It is the flight from an existence cut to a Nazi pattern of an unprecedented number of people.

"I never thought the French would yield their soil," a field worker said in a report today from Bordeaux. "I forgot they love one thing more than the land they have occupied for generations, and that is their freedom."

Late reports say that exhausted refugees, unable to travel farther, line the roads in southern France over which an estimated 10,000,000 destitute persons still are plodding. They are headed for safety—wherever they may find it in an area already dangerously overcrowded. Some have food enough to last a few days; others are without it. The bread supply in towns and cities along the road has been almost completely consumed.

A host of relief groups throughout the nation are augmenting the endeavors of the large relief agencies to fill these immediate emergency needs while they formulate an adequate long-range program. A tour of agencies here reveals surprisingly little duplication of effort and a good measure of intelligent teamwork as the rule rather than the exception.

For the most part, religious groups direct their funds for war relief through established channels and throw the weight of their support behind the drives of the American Red Cross and other accredited agencies.

The large agencies serve as a clearing house for hundreds of smaller groups whose aid runs the whole gamut of relief and re-

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Canada to Care For 10,000 Child Refugees

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Ontario, June 22

Senator Cairine Wilson said today it was conservatively estimated that suitable homes for 10,000 British children seeking haven from the European war were available in Canada.

The Senator, Chairman of the National Committee on Refugees, reported applications from all parts of the Dominion.

English residents generally offer to take United Kingdom children, while French-Canadians mostly apply for children of either France or Belgium.

Intimate Message from Washington

Threat of Nazi Pressure on Latin America Almost Silences the Former Cry of Yankeeism—Actual American Solidarity in the Making

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Almost completely overshadowed by the rush of the week's developments was the announcement of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles that the United States had invited its 20 sister-members of the Pan American Union to meet in extraordinary session to discuss the host of vital problems pressing upon the New World.

But if ignored elsewhere, this prospective meeting is playing a very important role in the current considerations of the United States Department of State and of the Foreign Ministries of our 20 Latin-American neighbors. Though no date has been set and no agenda published, it is recognized that the delegates will, in all probability, be called upon to make decisions and chart a course of Hemisphere action that will vitally affect the future history of two great Continents.

That the 21 Pan-American republics feel the need of such a conference is abundantly clear from daily reports of increasing apprehension over their future in a world dominated by aggressive dictatorships and of a growing desire to take such positive action as will protect them from either direct military invasion or indirect economic pressure.

More Than Verbal Solidarity Needed

State Department sources are already predicting that the conference will set a record for direct and thorough action, in contradistinction to the records of some past Pan-American meetings, in which New World solidarity was principally verbal. In this connection it is recalled that the Pan-American conference on neutrality, held in Panama last September, was a good example of what not to do. At that time the 21 nations girdled the Western Hemisphere with a wide noncombatant zone, only to find that incidents did occur and that there was no way to stop them without a far firmer stand than was agreed upon at the time.

The extent to which the Americas have been disillusioned as to the possibility of isolating the Hemisphere is well illustrated by word from Uruguay that that country wishes for an emergency trade treaty with the United States, whereby this country would take all of Uruguay's surplus exports, being permitted, in return, to supply Uruguay's industrial import needs. The object of this treaty would be to free that country from dependence upon European markets and the economic pressure which Germany is expected to institute in the event of a victory over Britain.

Uruguay, like Argentina, has always been a strong opponent of "Yankee" influence in the South, but its fear of Naziism and desire for Pan-American solidarity have apparently gone so far that it is now willing to place its economic life in United States hands.

Reports of Large Loan to Mexico

Although little has been said officially on the question of actual Pan-American military measures, it has formed the topic of long discussions behind closed State, War, and Navy Department doors. An inkling of what may be in the wind are the persistent reports from Mexico City, not denied by the State Department, that this country will lend Mexico $10,000,000 for the modernization of its defenses.

One of the results anticipated from the conference is permission for the United States Air Force and Navy to use various Pan-American airports and harbors in the event of an attack upon any American nation by a non-American power. It is also expected that, in the event of a British defeat, present British and French naval fueling bases in New World waters will become available to the United States Navy. Such a use of these bases has been frequently advocated by Col. Frank Knox, just nominated by President Roosevelt as Secretary of the Navy.

It also expected that the conference will go on record against the transfer of any New World territory held by a non-American power to any other non-American power and that some action will be taken clarifying the status of the French and Netherlands possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

Certain State Department circles are known to hope that the conference can be brought to the point of formulating some common policy for dealing with "fifth column" elements, if their activities reach the point of endangering international relations. But it is recognized here that the question of national sovereignty, particularly acute in Latin America, will probably make the consideration of any such question impossible.

Joseph G. Harrison

The Week in Focus: Hitler Hands Terms to France in 1918 Armistice Car

Stimson and Knox in Cabinet; Rumania Adopts Nazi Methods

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

France, torn between a British offer of union with common citizenship on one side, and a Nazi dictation of armistice terms on the other, hesitated, but ended the week in apparent resignation to surrender.

Britain, through Prime Minister Winston Churchill, pledged war to the finish with full support of the self-governing Dominions.

The United States witnessed the addition of two Republicans—Henry L. Stimson and Col. Frank Knox—to the Roosevelt Cabinet. Republican leaders promptly read them out of the party as the G. O. P. prepared for the opening of its National Convention in Philadelphia. The Cabinet additions, according to the party chieftains, effect no "coalition," but a Democratic effort to scuttle their Convention. Mr. Roosevelt replies that further delay in filling the War and Navy posts was impossible, and that he desired to break away from party lines in this hour, admittedly one of the gravest in American history.

Rumania, bound to the Allies by assistance pacts, openly threw in its lot with the Nazi system of totalitarian rule.

Russia moved troops into the three Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, as well as to the German border.

So the makers of world diplomacy moved through a week of change comparable to the most decisive moments in human affairs.

France Faces the Unknown

The France envisaged by Reichsführer Hitler in his terms for an armistice—dictated in a "take it or leave it" atmosphere—would be deprived of power for further resistance to the Reich, would not hinder the war against Britain, and would be submitted to changes essential for the Nazi rearrangement of Europe.

Seated in the chair of Foch where the Allied Supreme Commander accepted Germany's surrender in 1918, Herr Hitler personally presided over the armistice negotiations. In the historic railway car, for 22 years a shrine of Republican France, the Führer recalled Germany's "shame" of 1918. He remained in the car only during the formal presentation of demands agreed on in consultation with Premier Mussolini at Munich earlier in the week.

At first the precise terms were withheld from the public, but their intent was easily deducible from the preamble. France at large awaited breathlessly for details of its future status. Seeking "peace with honor," France received from the Führer a few words of commendation for its bravery. Many observers expected that the first terms would be softened somewhat to assure their acceptance and the cessation of hostilities. In former instances, as at Munich, the Nazis have used this technique, leading on by stages to the accomplishment of their ultimate aims.

As stated in the official text, Hitler's terms are designed:

"1. To prevent a resumption of the fight.

"2. To offer to Germany all guarantees necessary for continuance of the war against Great Britain, which Britain forces upon Germany, as well as:

"3. To create pre-conditions for formation of a new peace whose essential contents will be reparation of the wrong done to the German Reich by force."

The first point appears to have a double meaning. Immediately, it refers to the ending of hostilities. On the long range, the tone of the preamble hints that Nazi Germany never intends again to permit the development of a French center of resistance. France set out with this aim against the Reich in 1919, but later relaxed its vigilance while Hitler built his war machine.

Duce Not Present

The junior partner in the Rome-Berlin Axis, more properly the Berlin-Rome Axis, sat down with the Führer at Munich soon after the French request for an armistice. But in the hour of military triumph, Herr Hitler sat alone in the car of Compiègne near Paris, surrounded only by his own military and diplomatic chieftains and confronting the four French delegates. Italian demands presumably are included in the general settlement laid down by Germany.

France was rumored to have addressed a separate peace bid to Rome through Spain. This was unconfirmed, but later negotiations with Italy are anticipated.

Frenchmen who could not yet understand the reasons for the sudden defeat of their army and the evacuation of their costly Maginot Line, hoped on for at least a "soldier's peace." The possibility emerged that there would be no peace conference, just as there has been none in Czechoslovakia or Poland. The Nazi system calls for dictation, not conference, both within the Reich and toward outsiders.

Brown, St. Paul Pioneer Press
It Could Be a Lot Worse

Bishop, St. Louis Star Times
Make It the American Blitzkrieg

Elderman, Washington Post
Storm Shutters

Stimson and Knox

Comment on Mr. Roosevelt's dramatic inclusion of Colonels Stimson and Knox in the Cabinet indicated that the method and timing, rather than the appointments themselves, account for Republican protests.

Both of the appointees enjoy the confidence of wide segments in both parties.

As President Hoover's Secretary of State during the Manchurian crisis, Mr. Stimson led in the early effort to curb aggression. In the War portfolio, he is relied on to speed national defense, on which the Nation is visibly agreed.

Colonel Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, devotes considerable attention to world affairs in his paper and in his other activities. He comes to the Navy post at a time when unprecedented expansion is underway, set by Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, this week at $44,000,000,000.

In Philadelphia, news of the appointments fell like a bombshell. Cries of protest arose on all sides. Expectations are that the move will drive Republicans deeper into an isolation stand.

Many impartial observers regretted that the Nation's obvious need for national unity had to navigate among reefs so early in its development. The Nation itself soon must decide between opposing party viewpoints at the polls, but the delay until November evokes widespread uneasiness at a moment when hours and days count.

John L. Lewis, whose original enthusiasm for President Roosevelt has cooled as the C. I. O. drifted away from the New Deal, came out in favor of Herbert Hoover as the next President.

Wendell L. Willkie came forward strongly in pre-Convention campaigning, overtaking somewhat the early lead of Thomas E. Dewey and Senator Robert A. Taft.

Alfred M. Landon declared himself "profoundly disturbed" over Mr. Roosevelt's Charlottesville speech as leading in the direction of war.

Rumania's Rubicon

King Carol of Rumania made a crucial decision when he turned his country openly toward Nazism. For years he had resisted the flood. Just before the outbreak of this war he repressed the Nazi Iron Guard and signed an assistance pact with the Allies.

Rumania's swift capitulation to Nazi ideology offers an object lesson to the United States in Latin-American affairs, where Brazil has recently heard its Chief Executive voicing approval of totalitarian methods. Small nations like Rumania have a narrow range of choice when an aggressive great power bears down upon their trade and very existence.

In an effort to forestall similar catastrophes for Nations in Latin America, the Roosevelt Administration moved forward on a broad front.

New World on Alert

Recognizing that the Nazi menace to the Americas is not likely to show itself at first in armed attack, but in trade aggression and ideological inroads, Washington this week prepared a vast cartel for the hemisphere. Under this plan, Latin-American exports would be pooled with those of the United States. Whoever wants to buy American materials would have to deal with this cartel.

Indications of the scope are revealed by the figure of $1,000,000,000 a year, representing Latin-American exports. The United States competes with some of these products, such as wheat and meat, and therefore cannot buy much if any more of them. Faced with the threat of a Nazi grip on most of world trade, America prepares. Already, confident Nazi salesmen in Latin-America are offering steel products for October delivery.

Because of recent war developments, chiefly the fall of France, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles issued invitations for an Inter-American consultative meeting at Havana soon.

Soviet Safety Belt

From Lithuania the Red Army moved on into the two other Baltic States—Latvia and Estonia. Ultimatums preceded the march. Russia now has availed itself fully of the concessions forced from these small neighbors just before the Finnish war.

Moscow's motive is left for outsiders to infer. And the inference points toward Soviet concern over the scope and speed of Nazi conquests. No other potential force appears in the Baltic, or in Europe, to explain a defensive move of this magnitude by Russia at this time.

Should events be drifting toward strained relations between Moscow and Berlin, the Soviets will have their Baltic outposts under occupation in advance.

Bucharest reported that Russian troops also are being concentrated on the frontier in Russian Poland opposite German-protected Slovakia.

German troop movements toward the Russian frontier were rumored in reports from Stockholm and Bucharest.

Reliable diplomatic sources in Stockholm said the Nazis have been transferring more troops to Norway.

Finns tell of blasting heard daily from the Karelian Isthmus, where Russians are building the "Stalin Line."

Sweden, squarely between these Soviet-Nazi developments, continues to strengthen its "neutrality guard."

Far on the other end of its vast domain, Russia is building a radio and weather station on Big Diomede Island, four miles from United States territory, according to Eskimos.

Japan and Indo-China

From the defeat of a great world power like France, repercussions spread around the globe.

French Indo-China, almost undefended on the southern border of China, instantly became a burning issue in Tokyo and Chungking. This French colony has long been the principal depot for transfer to China of supplies for carrying on the defensive war against Japan. Japanese planes have repeatedly bombed the railway and highways leading from Indo-China into the interior.

This week the Japanese come forward with expressions of alarm over the drifting status of Indo-China. Tokyo spoke of offers to "protect" the colony.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek let it be known from Chungking that China is preparing to resist any Japanese move in Indo-China.

The French Government sought to appease Japan by banning all transit of war materials to China. Japanese officials protested three times in eight days that the flow had not been stopped.

Japanese newspapers also discussed the future of New Caledonia, a sizeable French island near Australia. The future of the Netherlands East Indies also interests Tokyo.

Tientsin: No Barbed Wire

In Tientsin, Chinese commercial metropolis and port of the north, foreign residents shouted with relief when Japanese soldiers began removing the barbed wire barricades that had enclosed the British and French Concessions for one year and six days. Relaxation of a curfew that forbade movements in the foreign areas from midnight to 6 a. m., and of rigid rules for entering or leaving at any time, follows signing of an accord between the Japanese, British, and French Governments.

Lieut.-Gen. Masaharu Homma, Commander of the Japanese garrison, warned that restrictions might be restored if activities of "Communists and anti-Japanese elements" are found in the settlement.

From Hong Kong, Japan is reported moving closer to the Axis, and farther from an accord with the United States. A Tokyo dispatch says that Germany has reiterated a promise not to demand return of Pacific islands mandated to Japan by the League of Nations.

Former U. S. Ship Under Spanish Flag

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Coast ports have just had their first visit from a large Spanish passenger liner. Sailing from San Francisco, the Maria Pepa, glistening white in the sun, colorful with its tan stack, green topping, and red and yellow flags, sped first north to Seattle, Wash., and then south to Los Angeles, before departing June 24 for Canal Zone ports and Buenos Aires, Argentina.

As the graceful ship steamed beneath the Golden Gate Bridge, San Franciscans, who "know their ships" as a result of watching them enter and leave San Francisco Bay from their Nob Hill, Russian Hill, and Telegraph Hill homes, queried, "Where have we seen that ship before?"

These citizen ship-gazers found their question answered when the General Steamship Corporation announced that it was the former United States liner President Wilson which had long operated in the trans-Pacific routes. It had been completely done over, outside and inside, they were told.

Staterooms, dining salons, and turbines had been thoroughly modernized, it was explained. All directions and signs in the ship's rooms are in Spanish.

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Rumania's Pro-Nazi Shift Follows Berlin's Pressure

BUCHAREST, June 22 (AP)—King Carol tightened his personal control of the Government today by naming Ernest Urdarianu, Minister of the Royal Palace and chief of the new totalitarian party, as Minister of State Without Portfolio.

A decree, published today, forbids anyone to head a business or industry unless he is a member of the new "party of the nation" and provides for the confiscation of property of anyone violating the party rules.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 22—Sweeping changes may be expected in Rumania's national life following King Carol's move yesterday to reorganize his government in a manner acceptable to the German Reich.

The inclusion in the new "Party of the Nation" of the pro-Nazi Iron Guard is taken to mean that the King is prepared to put through a full Nazi program.

It was obvious that troubled water lay ahead for this hard-pressed nation.

The vast increase of Rumania's territory through the Allied victory in 1918 is bound to mean that at every European peace conference where revisionism triumphs, the voice of certain of Rumania's neighbors—especially Hungary—is more than likely to be raised against it.

The seriousness accorded to these claims will depend partly on Italy's and Russia's attitude, but mainly on that of Germany.

The degree of territorial and political integrity which Rumania retains, therefore, depends on how successful the Rumanians are at present in convincing the Reich that their survival accords with its interests.

Important Political Changes

To strengthen its case, Rumania has hastily introduced important political changes—it is a case of bending to keep from being broken.

The implications of the new move toward Naziism are evident if one recalls that it was the vigorous suppression of the Iron Guard and the shooting of its leader, Cornealius Zela Codreanu, that strained relations with Germany last year.

The assassination of Premier Armand Calinescu several months ago was presumably a retribution by the Iron Guard for the suppression of the organization. At the same time it is reported that many members of the Iron Guard, who had fled to Germany are now returning.

One-Party System Now

The prospect now is that the Iron Guard organization will be once more officially legalized. This, however, would involve changing the Constitution of 1938, whereby the one-part system was established.

Whether other political parties, such as the Liberal and Agrarian Peasant Party would be re-established is not clear—presumably not as any shift might be expected to be in the direction of more stringent totalitarianism.

For several weeks now since the resignation of Grigore Gafencu as Foreign Minister, an impending fall of the Government and appointment of a new Cabinet had been predicted. Some sources went so far even as to name the new members. Alexander Vaida-Voevod, the Agrarian leader with a pro-German orientation, had been mentioned for the post of Premier, and it was further believed that the Cabinet might include George Bratianu, a son of the famous Prime Minister, whose views, however, differed from those of his father, as he is believed to be pro-German.

German Visits to Palace

It is significant that the German Minister has been making frequent visits to the Palace. It was said he had received instructions from Berlin to present new and increased depands in keeping with the developing situation in Europe as a whole.

Another complicating element was the arrival here yesterday of Arkedy I. Laurentieff, the newly appointed Soviet Minister.

The recent heavy Russian troop concentrations in Lithuania and Poland—according to some reports 140 divisions—has seemed to many Rumanians to indicate that Russia is strongly opposed to any further German expansion eastward, and that Russia's weight may therefore be used to check to some extent the overwhelming German pressure.

This now appears a rather slender hope, but it seems to be the only possibility of avoiding foreign domination, and if anyone is capable of making the most of any chance to have the country and the crown it is King Carol, who has so skillfully weathered previous storms.

While German political pressure increases, every incoming train and plane brings to Bucharest more scores of Germans, who, as in Oslo in the early days of April, now fill all the leading hotels. They come with satchels and brief cases and wear civilian dress, but click their heels in the hotel lobbies.

Bulgaria Sees Gain

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 22 (AP)—Premier Bogdan Philoff has unexpectedly revived Bulgaria's territorial claims on its neighboring countries and expressed the belief that a settlement was near in connection with a possible Italian-German victory over the Allies.

The Premier told newspapermen that Bulgaria had reason to believe that its interests "will be taken into consideration as both belligerents have declared in their aims that they plan to establish a new order in Europe."

Diplomatic circles interpreted the Premier's declaration as indicating that Bulgaria was drawing closer to the Axis powers.

Yugoslav Drive

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, June 22 (AP)—A German-Italian diplomatic drive, apparently designed to break Yugoslavia's new friendship with Soviet Russia was reported authoritatively to have resulted in demands from the Axis powers for a new government sympathetic to their cause.

Germany was reported insisting that former Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch head a new Cabinet while Italy was said to be pressing for Dr. Ante Pavelitch, exiled in Italy since the murder of King Alexander in 1934.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 22

President:

Named two Republicans to his Cabinet: Frank Knox to be Secretary of the Navy and Henry L. Stimson to be Secretary of War.

Signed: $23,671,220 legislation appropriation; $135,383,330 Interior Department appropriation; order to freeze $2,000,000,000 French credits in United States to prevent German use; resolution permitting Finland to postpone war debt installments this year.

Announced: Plan to recommend program of universal compulsory Government service for youth; plans for inter-American cartel system to offset German barter lures.

Asked Congress for 84 more ships to give United States "world's greatest fleet"; legislation to provide Government marine war risk insurance in emergencies.

Senate:

Passed: Amendment to Neutrality Law facilitating landing of Red Cross vessels in belligerent ports; resolution reaffirming Monroe Doctrine policy of non-recognition of foreign transfers of land in western hemisphere; supplemental $1,777,000,000 Army and Navy appropriation, received Burke compulsory military training bill. Completed action on $222,718,000 war department civil functions bill.

House:

Passed: $64,000,000 second deficiency appropriation; bill increasing authorized strength of Army to 400,000 men; resolution re-affirming Monroe Doctrine; resolution extending Sugar Act and reimposing limitations on refined sugar from Puerto Rico and Hawaii; Scrugham bill revising financing of Boulder Dam. Voted to override presidential veto of bill authorizing part federal payment for bridges over navigable streams.

Departments:

Secretary of State Cordell Hull sent warning to Germany and Italy to keep hands off French, British, Dutch and Danish possessions in western hemisphere.

State and Treasury Departments reinterpreted Neutrality Law to allow American pilots to fly British planes to Canada.

State Department announced new Pan-American Conference to be held soon.

Navy ordered cruiser Quincy to Uruguay where Nazi agitators have been active.

War Department called 8,500 reserve officers to actual duty.

American Prayers for End of War Sought by Leaders in Many Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—Prayer to end war, offered by every American in the church of his choice, was written into the national defense program in a plea signed by 32 Cabinet members, United States Senators, labor leaders, bankers and business men here today.

Issued by the National Committee for Religious Recovery, of 112 Park Avenue, the message urges every American to "demonstrate by private deed and public example the belief that God is the ultimate authority over men and governments."

"Our nation was established and has been proudly maintained in the knowledge that Almighty God is the ultimate authority over men and their governments," the message continues. "We believe and earnestly contend that, for this nation to achieve its proper purpose, we must look to HIM as the supreme arbiter of individual and national destinies."

Among the signers are Col. Frank Knox, newly appointed Secretary of the Navy; Charles Edison, whom Mr. Knox succeeds; James A. Farley, Postmaster General; Senator Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire; Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas; Senator Guy M. Gillette, of Iowa; Gov. B. T. Jones of Arizona; Alfred E. Smith, of New York; Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois; William Green, President, and Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor; Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation; James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council; and L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange.

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Bern, Marktgasse 50
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SHOES
Hirt

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

U. S. Judge Enjoins Radio Race News From Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Horse-racing radiocasts in code over a Mexican radio station and the publication of a scratch sheet to interpret the code is an aid to illegal bookmaking practices, hence a public nuisance, Superior Judge Emmet H. Wilson declared in an injunction against operators of the radio station and the scratch sheet publishers.

Even though the radio station operates in a foreign country, and might seem to be immune from a court action in the United States, Judge Wilson held that the court had jurisdiction and cited cases where injunctions were issued against the dumping of garbage in one state or on the high seas which created a nuisance in another state. He expressed the opinion that a code is an aid to illegal bookmakcourt could issue orders for the protection of public morals and welfare as well as the public health.

Roadside Markets

The roadside market offers an opportunity for many farmers to reduce costs of distribution and increase farm income.

Contractors and Carpenters Sign Long Contract in San Francisco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Evidence that labor is putting its West Coast house in order and that employer-union amity, the basis of strong internal defense, is spreading is seen in the five-year contract just completed here by contractors and carpenters of the San Francisco Bay area.

More than 9,000 carpenters and practically all of the general contractors in the cities around the Bay will be governed by the agreement, which was negotiated by the Central California Chapter of the Associated Contractors and the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters.

An eight-hour day at a basic rate of pay of $10 a day is assured. Although the contract was drafted to run through April 30, 1945, provisions are included for wage and hour reviews in 1941 and 1943.

Since the carpenters comprise the largest single group in the building industry it is said here by representatives of both employers and workers that the contract will be an important stabilizing influence, not only for the industry, but for labor conditions in the entire area.

Speaking for the contractors, Fred J. Early, Jr., President of their organization, said: "Our relations with the carpenters for many years past have always been satisfactory. We have always found them fair in their dealings and willing to consider the interests of the public at large."

The chairman of the negotiating conference, W. C. Tait, emphasized the importance of the contract from a defense angle.

Rural Christianity Theme Of Fellowship's Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—To stimulate American thinking on ways and means of bulwarking rural Christianity, the Christian Rural Fellowship has opened an essay contest on the subject, "What Are the Characteristics of a Christian Rural Community?" with three prizes offered of $100, $50, and $25. The contest, which closes on Nov. 15, is open to laymen and professional religious workers.

The Christian Rural Fellowship, an undenominational organization devoted to promotion of Christian ideals in rural life, hopes that the contest will provide useful guides for further planning and programs. Full contest details may be had by writing Fellowship headquarters, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CLOTHES CONSCIOUS MEN
Men who know the value of correct appearance are careful about their clothes. They know that one may be conservative, yet pay attention to the nice points of fashion.
Clothiers and tailors to men advertise accepted men's fashions in The Christian Science Monitor daily.

Washington Sideglances

The need for a wider view urged — Tricks of a Speaker's trade — That buried treasure — Legal advice for the President — Mr. Brewster sees it through — The Stimson mansion.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

House Motto: Rep. Edward T. Taylor (D) of Colorado, whose service in the House goes back to 1909, was recalling an unpublished story this week about "Uncle Joe" Cannon. It concerned a wrangle the man who was to become a famous speaker of the House had on the floor with a Minnesota member who was attempting to get $25,000 inserted in a bill for something in his district. "I have often noticed," "Uncle Joe" told the Minnesotan, "that some people always look at things through their own gimlet hole."

"I feel that would be a good motto to paste up somewhere around here," commented Mr. Taylor. "Not to look at everything through your own gimlet hole."

Another Speaker!: The same day in the Senate, Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri was reminded of a story about another speaker of the House, who happened to have been his own father. When Champ Clark was Democratic Majority Leader in the Missouri House of Representatives, he was bothered by a Republican nicknamed "Fire Alarm" Flannagan because of the number of times he "viewed with alarm" and demanded investigation into some activity of State Government. Finally he introduced a resolution to investigate the Administration of the insane asylum.

"By that time," said the younger Clark, "my father was pretty tired of 'Fire Alarm's' activities so he took Flannagan's resolution, struck out all after the enacting clause and appointed 'Fire Alarm' a committee of one to go over and investigate the insane asylum and report back after the Legislature had adjourned."

What Would Joseph Do?: It will cost the Treasury $1,608,000 in the coming year just to transport the gold that it owns in New York City to Fort Knox, Ky., for burial in the ground.

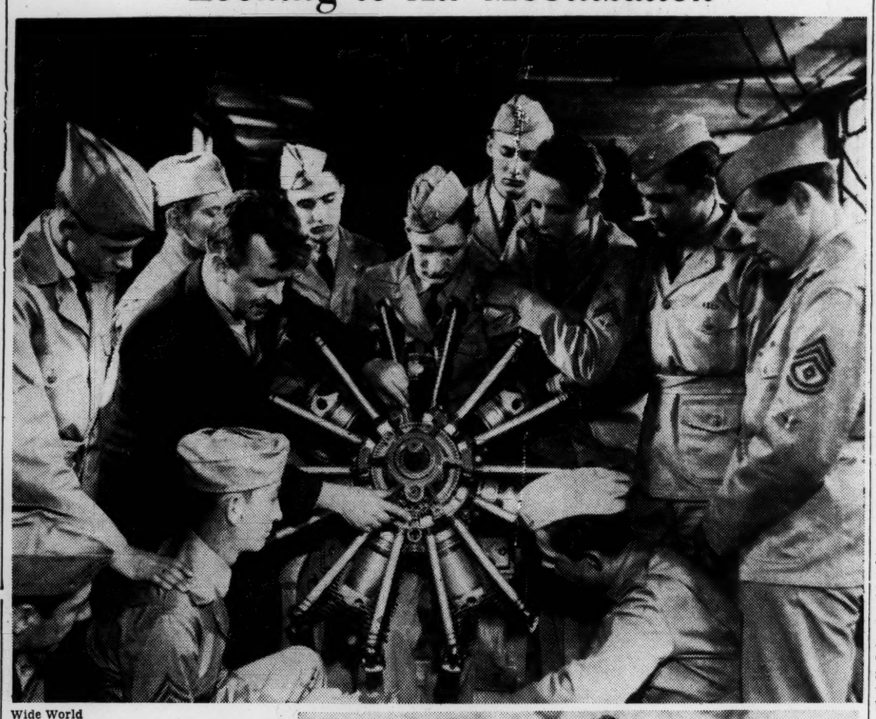
Republican proposals that the sum be cut as a protest against the Administration's gold hoarding policy fell on deaf ears. So did the suggestion of Representative Harold Knutson that it be melted down in ingots so heavy it would be impossible for anyone to carry it off. Others are advocating that the United States emulate Joseph and put it in the bags of food being shipped to Europe.

Legal Advice: President Roosevelt has had to call in his lawyers to find out whether he is empowered to call Congress back to Washington if it has recessed and not adjourned. They told him he could, so now he doesn't care much whether they adjourn, recess, or decide to stay right on through the campaign. It's ironical that the Constitution gives the President authority to call Congress together, but no one on the wide earth can send them home, but themselves.

Voice of Experience: Representative Ralph O. Brewster, who has just won the Republican nomination for senator in Maine, gave the House a bit of advice from his experience about the advisability of going home this summer to mend political fences. "I carried on a campaign without missing scarcely a session or a roll call," said he. "It seems evident that nothing would be more satisfactory to our constituents than to remain steadfastly here upon the job to which they have assigned us."

Woodley Repossessed: The new Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, already has a Washington home, left over from the days when he was President Hoover's Secretary of State. It was "Woodley," in fact, that has helped the Stimson and Hull thinking to run in the same channels. At the Stimsons' invitation, Mr. Hull, a hotel-dweller, has long made Woodley his recreation headquarters. There he plays his favorite game —croquet. At present Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Berle are living in the Stimson mansion which is destined eventually to become the property of Phillips Andover Academy.

Looking to Air Mobilization



Wide World

Military Fliers in Class

Arthur J. LaPointe, Jr., teacher of aviation in Chicago high schools, working with novices under Civil Aeronautics Authority's program.

Girls Training to Be Pilots

Fern Miller of Missoula, Mont. (left), Jeanette Bricker of East Cleveland, Ohio (center), and Barbara Hilditch of Erie, Pa., students at Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio, tune up motor of their plane.

Britain Faces Change In Local Tax System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A crisis in local finance which, many experts believe, may lead to radical post-war changes in Britain's local Government is found growing in this country as rising costs send the price of social development soaring and the war disorganizes the finances of many districts.

Local Government is for the most part financed by "rates," or taxes, levied on occupied property. Revaluation of properties, continually undertaken in normal times so the general level of rates can be maintained as stable as possible while those whose buildings are increasing in value pay more, is suspended for the duration of the war.

Meanwhile excavation of families, businesses, and even factories from urban areas has undermined rating systems in some districts by leaving valuable properties vacant. On top of this, rising labor and material costs have meant increased local expenditure throughout almost the entire country.

It is foreshadowed by a number of economic authorities that the present system will become unbalanced, increasing pressure revealing weaknesses in the method of financing each small area separately. Some districts may be unable to meet expenses and require assistance from the central Government.

Declines in Revenue

In some parts of London evacuation has caused serious declines in revenue. One has only to walk through some residential squares and note rows and rows of "for sale" boards outside empty and uncurtained windows to appreciate how seriously these districts, which depend so largely on contributions from wealthy house-owners or filled apartment blocks, have been hit.

The local councils have had to maintain their expenses. They must pay for ordinary local services, schools, roads and so on, and, above that, for their district air-raid precautions services. Taxes have been pushed to new heights, making those who have stayed behind pay more and more.

As the war continues, the burden of rates is bound to increase, making its weight felt more heavily in these denuded areas and even taxing the strength of other more fortunate districts. When the time comes for revaluation, there may be further difficulties, for many properties are covered by rent-restriction acts. Practically the only properties which could be revalued at a higher figure would be better-class residential houses and industrial or business property. In some areas the situation would be very difficult indeed, for there is no equality in the distribution of various types of property among districts.

As a result of this, experts are toying with the idea of redistributing local Government areas, so that each has its fair proportion of all types of property. Costs of social services thus would be more equally divided.

Shadow Districts

The success of the 12 Defense Areas, into which Britain is divided as "shadow" administrative districts, has been marked enough for a number of authorities seriously to consider a plan for transforming them into the beginnings of a new local Government system. It is noticeable that many Government departments—among them the Ministry of Supply, the Treasury, the Ministry of Labor, and the Ministry of Home Security—are making substantial use of the 12 Defense Areas as convenient subcenters of administrative activity. Organized labor, too, is increasingly directing its efforts on a similar area basis.

The need for some regrouping of [illegible] has been stressed by J. R. Hicks, Professor of Economics at Manchester University, one of Britain's foremost experts in local finance, who has made a survey of the problem.

He points out that in districts where there is little better-class residential property but much business property, the post-war rating situation is liable to be acute.

"The real trouble is between progressive social policy and the independence of local government," Professor Hicks says. "These are both desirable aims but it is difficult to get them to fit together. There are two alternatives only:

"1. To increase further the proportion of revenue out of grants or central funds.

"2. To redivide the areas of local Government in order to reduce inequalities of wealth between them.

Independence Retained

"I am in favor of the second alternative as being conducive to the maintenance of some independence of local Government. The most important thing seems to be the necessity for bringing industrial and commercial areas into the same Government as the residential areas attached to them."

Professor Hicks adds that there is always an incentive for persons to live on the fringe of industrial areas, where, owing to the present system of separate rates for each separate subdivision of local Government, they escape the higher levels of rating levied in areas where the standard of local services must of necessity be high. He urges the levying of a special rate on house property in rural areas.

Oliver Quits Post In Labor League

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Eli Oliver announced his resignation as Executive Vice-President of Labor's Nonpartisan League June 21, on the ground that he was unable to carry out the policies of John L. Lewis in the Congress of Industrial Organizations leader's opposition to a third term for President Roosevelt.

Mr. Lewis is Chairman of the League, which was organized in 1936 to support the re-election of Roosevelt for a second term, and has been the C. I. O.'s political arm.

Mr. Oliver said he believed the overwhelming opinion in labor ranks favored a third term for Mr. Roosevelt.

Revel Brothers Plead Innocent to Charges

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Harry Revel, Hollywood song writer, and his brother, William, pleaded innocent yesterday to a Federal indictment charging they gave false information in applying for a passport. They were accused of not giving their right surname —Glaser—and of illegally claiming American birth.

The Revels submitted that they were "respectable, worth-while" members of their communities who had been misled by a racketeering passport "fixer" — circumstances acknowledged by Assistant United States Attorney Frank Gordon, who said "the sole question is whether they committed crimes."

Bail was set at $1,000 for Harry and $500 for William.

Correction

The article "In the Good Old Convention Time" listed on page 1 of this week's magazine section is to appear in the magazine section June 29.

Training Program of CAA Planned for 45,000 Fliers

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Forty-five thousand civilian fliers, approximately twice the number of licensed pilots now on the roles of the Federal Civil Aeronautics Authority, will complete their training by June, 1941, under the expanded program authorized by Congress. The CAA training program has grown by accretion.

In the spring of 1939 it embodied the instruction of only 330 college students—an experimental group which was to prove or disprove the desirability of mass training. So successful was the experiment that 10,000-odd college students and a handful of persons outside the colleges were enrolled for training during the academic year of 1939-40.

That, too, was successful; and now, with air rearmament on a large-scale suddenly thrust upon the United States by the war, a program for training more than four times as many students, to constitute a reservoir of civilian fliers who can go into military training in time of war, are being enrolled for three "classes."

Advanced Training

The products of the training schools, however, do not necessarily continue on into advanced training in military planes. Advanced training is elective. The CAA program merely buttresses the expanded programs of the Army Air Corps and the aviation arm of the Navy. The number of civilian students who will enter advanced training is estimated as high as 10 per cent and as low as 5 per cent. For each of the men (and a few women) so trained under the CAA, the Government pays privately-operated flying schools from $270 to $290, depending on the locality. In some sections of the country the cost of gasoline and other overhead varies so much that a spread in the contract price was provided for. For that amount, the student receives from 35 to 50 hours in the air, including both dual instruction and solo flying. At the conclusion of his course, he is expected to qualify for a private pilot's rating under the categories established by the Authority.

The course is termed by Grove Webster, head of the CAA private flying development section, a "controlled" scheme, with maximum emphasis on safety. It is divided into three "stages," prefaced with preliminary ground instruction.

Details Taught

The pre-view hours are devoted to familiarization with the functioning of a plane, starting the motor, warming up, stopping it and warnings from the instructor. A student is taught to taxi proficiently on the ground, to take off, to achieve level flight, climb, glide, turn and spiral. He must learn to "spin" and recover. He must endure forced landings with simulated motor failure.

Then follows five hours of primary solo work, interspersed with another hour of dual instruction. Upon the completion of "stage B," the student has had 14 flying hours.

Then comes "stage C." Advanced solo work in this stage is comprised of 13 hours of flying alone plus another eight hours of dual. The student makes precision landings, "figure eights" around pylons, "dead stick" landings with a complete 360 degree circle, puts his ship into a stall and spin and recovers, and flies cross-country for a minimum of 50 miles with two full-stop landings at intermediate ports. Finally he learns to fly a "coupe," which differs from the primary training plane in that its single seat holds two persons sitting side-by-side. The trainer had tandem seats and was easier to pilot, because each person sits directly in the center of the plane.

Marshall Field and Son Apply for Plattsburg

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Marshall Field, 3d, of Huntington, N. Y., who some years ago inherited $180,000,000 from his grandfather, the Chicago department store magnate, applied for admittance to 1940 Plattsburg Camp for a month of military training.

A short time later, his son, Marshall Field 4th, also applied. Neither knew of the other's action until later.

About 1,200 persons have applied for the 1940 Plattsburg Camp, which is sponsored by the Military Training Camps Association, the organization which conducted the same camp during the World War.

Bevin Takes House Seat Formerly Held by Nathan

LONDON, June 22 (AP) — Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, was returned to the House of Commons today without opposition, taking the seat vacated by the elevation of Col. H. L. Nathan to the Peerage.

Smedley D. Butler

PHILADELPHIA, June 22 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, who passed on yesterday, was known as "a soldier's soldier"—a fearless and outspoken soldier. He was retired from the United States Marine Corps, with which he served in several campaigns.

General Butler was one of the few men twice awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. In 1918 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his work while commanding the great American debarkation port of Brest, France.

On leave, after the World War, he won additional fame and recognition as Director of Public Safety in Philadelphia. In 1931 he caused an international incident by referring to Premier Mussolini of Italy as a "hit-and-run driver."

Among appellations by which he was known to his colleagues and the men of his commands were "Old Gimlet Eye"—because of his extraordinary knowledge of the territory his command occupied in Mexico — and "the Fighting Quaker"—because he was the son of Quaker parents. His birthplace was West Chester, Pa.

'Hello,' Says Louisiana's Venice

Mr. Markham, after "going to Washington," then touring the South, is now roaming the Southwest. Following is an article from Louisiana.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VENICE, La. — Venice says, "Hello," a warm, humid "Hello." And a unanimous "Hello"; all the 57 inhabitants join in sending it.

There's a kind of "Thank you," included, also, though not a very exuberant one, because at first sight you don't see much here to be thankful for. Still, for all it has and is, Venice is dutifully grateful to a hundred other cities and a dozen other states. It owes its existence to foreign contributors. The Mississippi is always taking up collections for Venice.

So, Thank you, St. Paul and Cincinnati, Knoxville and Wichita, Dallas and Des Moines; thank you, Montana mountains and Texas hills, Ohio fields and Indiana prairies for sending Venice your quotas.

And a word of good advice to you, O, Kansas, Oklahoma, and the dry Dakotas! Instead of sending your precious soil into the skies and wafting it off to distant places which don't need it and aren't grateful for it, leaving uninviting dust bowls on your own tables, ship it down here to Venice. Here we mix it with water, suspend it between sea and sky and hold it so fast it can never blow away again. Here we mat it together as a huge mud raft, hundreds of miles square, that quivers and shakes as a mold of gelatine.

A Point of Convergence

Venice is at the end of the road. Start in Minnesota, where the Mississippi rises, or take the road in distant Idaho where the Missouri has its source, or join the traffic stream in Allegheny woods whence springs the wild Ohio and race down all the roads beside these rivers to their furtherest end. Watch a myriad cars converge upon a fan of highways. Read their license plates. Montana races after the Dakotas, Wisconsin after Iowa, Nebraska after Oklahoma, Kentucky after Alabama; they rush down the Missouri, La Platte, the Kaw and Yazoo; the Red, the Arkansas, and the Tennessee, along a hundred unnamed creeks, through 200 nameless valleys to the strange uncanny place where all roads end, where land falls into sea, where sky mingles with waves and no verdure comes between. That place is Venice.

Stop, you million, you two million cars of the Mississippi valley, stop. Your road ends here. Here's where the river with its thousand aqueous branches pushes its liquid roots into the seven seas. Here is Canal Jump, which is the jumping off place of America. Beyond it purrs no wheel on pavement; beyond it jolts no wheel o'er creviced rut, splashes no wheel through ditch or puddle. Beyond it no mule pulls shiny plow through field or garden. This is the end.

Soil Filled Up a Gulf

Once all this was sea. Ships could ride unchecked over the place where Venice's few houses stand. America's nearest shore was 10 miles away. But down poured Mississippi's torrents, bringing land, grain by grain from plains a thousand miles away. It filled up a gulf and now men dwell in Venice. Missouri, Illinois, and Pennsylvania gave land for orange groves.

There is land even beyond here, too, but you don't travel on it. It is shreds and whiffs of land. It is like torn lace on the edge of a skirt, like an old flag frayed in the wind, like the end of a sponge falling to pieces. From here you sail a few miles down to Pilottown, where pilots wait to guide ocean ships up to New Orleans. And even beyond that, out on the farthest tip of thread-like land, as a fleet of arks floating in the water, is a little settlement of Federal Government officials, who keep open Mississippi's most distant delta. Mississippi's entrances into the Gulf resemble the widely spreading fingers of a hand, and out on the furthermost end of the thumb are Uncle Sam's engineers, ever deepening that channel of his Father of Waters.

Here in Venice are their automobiles. Venice is a town of garages. It's the last solid place to park in. Venice's chief activity is to watch wheels that have come to rest. It has a building boom in garages. Their floors are made of oyster shells, costing $7 a truck load. When Montana made its contribution to Venice it sent no stones down the Missouri. The only hard and solid things here come, not from land but the sea—old shells that once housed oysters.

Holland a Better Name

For 35 miles upstream from Venice extends a narrow strip of fertile land along Mississippi's west bank; it is protected on one side by a dike against the gulf, on the other by a dike against the river. Holland would be a better name for this than Venice. It is literally land rescued from the sea. Water seeping in from outside is constantly pumped over the dikes into the gulf again. Some of the dwellings here, as in Holland, are below water level. When the Mississippi is low the sea flows up stream, and all water is salt for a score of miles. There are no wells . All water is caught on roofs of buildings in times of rain. The clouds take out the salt.

This land is so resilient and soggy that, when you pound in a pile, houses may tremble half a mile away. When you scoop out a ditch, the excavated mud is slowly swallowed up by the spongy earth on which you pile it.

The land, gathered as cream from 10,000 distant fields, is rich and rain is plentiful, so oranges, garden truck, and lily bulbs flourish. Rice also, abounded at one time.

But the people who came to live on this rubbery earth that the Mississippi gave America, were not farmers at first. They fished and trapped and made much money at it. Even yet, with good luck a family can make $300 a month at fishing. But luck isn't always good. And men still trap animals for fur, as Indians did 400 years ago. Louisiana is said to furnish more furs even yet than any other state.

Oranges and Lily Bulbs

But if you talk to the old-timers, they say it's better to raise oranges and lily bulbs. They seem to have grown soft; they don't like wandering about all day waist-deep in cold water, looking after their traps. And alligators, which yielded the "big money," have disappeared. "Venice used to be alive with alligators," asserted an orange planter. "They fairly lined the river bank. You were as sure of seeing alligators in those days as mosquitoes now. But men began to catch the baby ones, first, under five feet, then under four—even down to a foot. 'Twas like mining alligators. They wiped 'em out as they had the bison."

Mr. Buras was the man who told me that. But it doesn't mean anything to say Mr. Buras, for most of the folks here are called Buras. The name of the chief town is Buras. The only way to designate anyone is to call him Pete or Bob or Sam. My interlocutor was Angus. He was sturdy, self-reliant, deliberate. He thinks the family is of French-German origin. His great grandfather was born here, so they're old-timers. They are "the first families." This is their parish. They speak a simple, rather harsh dialect. They live by folk ways, and need no policemen. Though coming here before Texas was settled or California populated, they had no electric lights or telephones until very recently. Infrequently mail came down by boat; city visitors were rare.

The Burases, isolated in a forgotten world, built their own civilization. Among them appeared some Spaniards and in their midst settled many thrifty, aggressive Croatians. Names ending in "ich" abound. There are Negroes, too. They are quite mixed up and the one inviolable folk rule here is, "don't call your neighbor names or ask him about his origin." For it would be a boomerang. He might ask about yours. Leave pedigrees alone. Oblivion gently enshrouds family trees. The past sleeps quietly on. Sufficient unto today are questions of today's affairs. Let yesterday take care of yesterday.

Greet Rip van Buren and enjoy his company, but don't ask how van Buren became Buras or Burras or Burass.

Still in spite of the Delta's unwritten law, people are asking. Whole droves of new city slickers have come down. They found oil. They are digging wells in the Gulf. And driving away a century of slumber.

California-Settling Missourians Honored at West Coast Exposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, San Francisco Bay—Missouri's contribution to the settling of California is graphically told in historical murals at that State's building at the Golden Gate International Exposition.

How John A. Sutter, a resident of Missouri in the 1830's, settled in California in 1839, and by the discovery of gold on his land in 1848 started the California gold rush, is the proudest claim made in the murals.

Lewis and Clark, explorers commissioned by President Jefferson, are shown leaving St. Louis in 1804 on the first surveying exploration of the Far West, returning in 1806 after a journey of 8,000 miles.

Thomas Hart Benton, for 30 years United States Senator from Missouri, is portrayed as one of the earliest champions of the cause of the Far West and an advocate of provisional Government in California.

"Pathfinder's" Work Pictured

The work of "the pathfinder," John C. Fremont, who with Kit Carson as guide, conducted five expeditions from Missouri across the Rocky Mountains to Oregon and California and became California's first United States Senator, is told.

The military prowess of Alexander W. Doniphan, who led a Missouri regiment to win the battle of Sacramento, after a 3,000-mile march, is said to have few parallels. Other subjects handled are the Pony Express which was inaugurated between St. Joseph, Mo., and San Francisco in 1860, and John Bidwell, who in 1841 led the first emigrant train from Western Missouri to California.

Centering the Missouri building is an actual pioneer log cabin furnished with furnishings used by early Missouri settlers. Both outside and inside, this cabin graphically tells how pioneer America lived.

Many Historical Furnishings

Models of the Valle home built in 1782 at St. Genevieve, Mo., and of the "Old Tavern at Arrow Rock" are furnished with historical furnishings from the original buildings. The Tavern, now a part of Arrow Rock State Park, overlooked "Big Muddy," it is said, and was the gathering point of all migrants west. Kit Carson, Washington Irving, Thomas Hart Benton and Jim Bridger are said to have been its guests at various times.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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British Step Cautiously In Far East Quagmire

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 22—Collapse of French resistance in Europe makes it even more necessary than heretofore for the British Government to pick its way with the utmost care in the Far East, lest in its desire to avoid major trouble with Japan Britain should appear to be "abandoning" the Chinese Government.

It is stressed by authoritative British circles that in this connection the new agreement reached between Japan and Britain over Tientsin is a "local affair." They contend that it does not mean alteration of Britain's Far Eastern policy as a whole.

Especially as far as the disposition of the Chinese Government's silver reserve now in the Tientsin foreign concessions is concerned the new agreement was reached not only with Tokyo, but with Chungking. A number of amendments to the original draft suggested by the Chinese were incorporated in the final document, it is pointed out.

In the matters of currency and policing, the agreement, it is declared here, merely takes account of existing local conditions.

And the lifting of the Japanese blockade on the Tientsin foreign settlement, which has been secured as the result, is felt to be of major benefit to all inhabitants of the concession, Americans as well as British.

Conciliatory Policy Followed

Thus suggestions, heard both from China and the United States, that British policy is swinging away from "free China," and that the British Government is about to align itself with the standpoint of Tokyo are still strenuously denied in London. It is, of course, true that in various matters recently the British Government has been at pains to conciliate Japanese opinion—as, for example, in releasing 9 of the 21 German passengers taken off the Japanese steamship the Asama Maru; in the release of certain cargoes from Germany which the Japanese Government claimed were vital for the country's economic life; and in a readiness to compromise on problems arising out of Japanese actions against British ships in Chinese waters.

But at the same time, it is contended that in the fundamental question of recognizing the Chungking regime there has not been the slightest change in British policy.

Furthermore, it is claimed here that in matters concerning trade with Germany British policy has certainly not favored Japan at the expense of China. If a number of consignments for the former have been released, so have other equally valuable consignments for China. And the Chungking Government is free to use the Burma route for its imports in so far as the very limited capacity of the roadway allows.

Burma Traffic Handicapped

Recent statements in American newspapers that vast quantities of goods are going through Burma to China from Germany and elsewhere are stated here to be greatly exaggerated. But it is denied that there is any British interference with the traffic. The road, though a masterpiece of engineering skill, is subject to frequent interruption owing to landslides and heavy rain. Experts estimate that it can carry in a month scarcely as much as one good sized freight train could carry in a day.

In this connection it is noted here that the Allies' military disaster in France was followed by a stern warning from Japan that if the French Indo-Chinese Railway continued to transport war supplies for Chungking, the Japanese might feel obliged to occupy strategic points in the colony. The threat was one which carried the gravest implication for Britain as well as for France, and though it was quickly met by France's unconditional acceptance of Japan's demands announced June 20, Japan's attitude is calculated to increase Britain's tendency toward caution, especially until the United States Far Eastern policy has been further clarified.

Concerned Over Silver

France is also concerned with this week's silver agreement for the amount of Chinese Government silver lodged in banks in the French concession far exceeds the amount in the British concession. The anomalous position of the French Government as a result of the defeat of the French Army complicates the situation, especially in view of Berlin's obvious intention to woo Tokyo in order to embarrass the Allies.

The British Government has no desire to be driven into a war with Japan on the silver or any other issue. But it strenuously denies, despite present difficulties in Europe, that it intends to compromise on fundamentals in the Far East or anywhere else.

Thus in respect to Japan's offer to reopen the Yangtse River, and further ease restrictions on the Pearl River below Canton, the British attitude is understood to be on all fours with that of the United States. London takes the view that both these rivers should be open to the traffic of other nations without restrictions unless, of course, military operations render such traffic actually unsafe.

Consequently, London, like Washington, is not prepared to bargain on the question of reopening, though it is prepared to discuss matters of detail arising out of the resumption of traffic.

Trade Carried in Transports

Furthermore, it is insisted here that the resumption must give equal facilities to all and not specially favor Japan. The Japanese practice of carrying on ordinary trade in what they officially describe as military transports has been strongly criticized in this connection.

In regard to the situation arising out of the lapse of the Japanese-American Trade Treaty last January it is stated in London that Britain does not intend to take advantage of the situation to boost its own trade at the expense of that of the United States. During the war against Hitlerism, Anglo-French trade is being forced more and more onto a barter basis and imports are being steadily restricted to necessities, which means chiefly foodstuffs and raw materials needed for carrying on the war. As Japan can supply little indeed of either of these commodities, it is felt that British manufacturers will find it exceedingly difficult to sell more to Japan than they have been doing. Possibly they will not be able to sell as much.

Meanwhile, there is now some tendency toward cautious optimism about the prospects of peace in the Far East. The Japanese people are regarded as becoming increasingly disillusioned about the war—as shown for instance in the Parliamentary interpellation by Takao Saito in February, and his later expulsion by officials, who did not relish criticism. The Wang Ching-wei experiment is believed to be doomed to failure and it is felt that sooner or later Tokyo will have to try to come to terms with Chungking. In the opinion of London, events are moving in this direction with steadily growing momentum.

France's Listeners to the Terms of Hitler

Wide World Radiophoto

Arrival at Compiègne for Peace Talk Shown

This radiophotograph of the delegation's arrival came from Berlin with the permission of the German censor. The photograph was not accompanied by identification of individuals but the members of the French delegation are Gen. Charles Huntzinger, former member of the Paris War Council, Léon Noel, former Ambassador to Poland, the Aviation General, Jean Marie Joseph Bergeret, and Rear Admiral Maurice Athanase Le Luc.

Army-Trade Partnership In Japan Strikes Snags

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Japanese "big business" has fresh cause for consternation over the results of its largely unwilling recent partnership with the military. The Army's new move to control profits of Japan munitions manufacture is viewed by the Nipponese financial world, according to Miyako Shimbun, as revolution rather than evolution; and certainly it must cause a fresh wave of uneasiness over the steady drift toward Fascist economy.

The dilemma of Japanese capitalism is indicated by John Ahlers in the concluding article of a series on "The Mitsuis in Politics" published by the China Weekly Review of Shanghai. Tracing the history of this greatest of the Japanese capitalistic groups, Mr. Ahlers tells of Seihin Ikeda. This notable figure retired from Mitsui leadership in 1936 but "has become the grand old man of Japanese big capitalism which he endeavors to defend as such, no longer shielding the Mitsui interests exclusively." Further:

"His policy is to assist the Japanese military in their expansionist enterprises, and even to help them in enforcing wartime control of private economy, but to oppose unreservedly all attempts to perpetuate such wartime control and to bring about that sort of military state socialism which is at the heart of the young officer movement in Japan. That is why Ikeda fought the National Mobilization Law, with the remarkable success of greatly alleviating the economic control powers granted the Government in the much-discussed Article XI. . . .

"That Ikeda went too far in cooperating with the Japanese military and fell into the pitfalls of Japanese Fascism is the interesting judgment expressed a year ago by Oland D. Russell in his remarkable book 'The House of Mitsui.' The author of this article is not able to concur in this judgment. It would appear that the final results of reforming the Mitsui interests and co-operating with the Japanese fighting forces as yet remain to be seen. . . ."

Has Wide Implications

While it is true that the China adventure has not yet come to the long-hoped-for victorious and generally successful conclusion which the Army has expected would plant it permanently on top of every vital aspect of Japanese national life—together with that of China, the armaments profit control measure seems to represent a significant advance by the Army on the home front. This was undertaken as result of a conference of Army accountants and auditors, under the provisions of the sweeping National Mobilization Act, and while it strikes at a particularly vulnerable target—the munitions industry—its implications reach clear into the capitalist structure.

The army intends to check profits which it regards as unreasonable and to "realize the establishment of proper buying prices for munitions," with a view to inducing producers of all goods to follow suit. This the Japan Times calls "the first open move by the Army to seize control of the Government's price-policy and to regulate profit percentages," while other organs see this move as reaching into the entire national economic system. Likewise the stroke is viewed as a challenge to the economic policy of the Yonai Cabinet and, in the words of the Miyako Shimbun, "a frontal assault on the price-policy advocated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, in particular."

Time Needed for Assessment

There has been all sorts of discussion of the move, based on an assumption of continued extension of Army control over industry, business and financial circles, as result of dissatisfaction with the slowness and reported confusion of Government price-control measures. It is impossible to escape the view that civilian officials and capitalist leaders have been fighting a rearguard action and that the initiative has been firmly seized by the Army under its Mobilization Act powers.

It is never easy to assess history in the making, and the time must elapse to show precisely what is happening and how far-reaching the effects will be. The apparent indication at the moment, however, is that Japanese capitalism is losing its effort to compromise out of its dilemma and that the army is winning at home however the war goes in China.

Another of the Japanese Army's famous pamphlets has been issued, this one dealing with the much-discussed but seldom very fully elucidated objects of the hostilities in China. It embodies some singularly plain speaking on the behavior of certain Japanese now in China and these are flatly termed "a positive disgrace to the Japanese nation," indulging in unscrupulous conduct for the exclusive purpose of "feathering their own nests."

The pamphlet argues that although Britain earlier encroached on China, due to the rise of Japan and Chinese awakening it later "took to the policy of aiding China in its unification work, securing in return actual financial power in China and practically monopolizing economic interests." Japanese military operations, it is contended, "are directed against the anti-Japanese administrations of its military bandits who are acting at the instigation of Britain, America, France and Soviet Russia, not against the peaceful citizens of China."

British Coal Trade Needs Export Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 22—Despite the sudden and unexpected loss of the big French market, the British coal industry is confident that a new era of stability and comparative prosperity will materialize.

Admittedly the situation has changed greatly since France turned from Belgium to Britain for fuel to feed its overburdened factories.

For a few weeks, Britain was at its wits' end to find enough miners and enough coal pits to satisfy the evergrowing demands of the British and French war industry.

Urgent appeals were issued to ex-miners to return to the coal areas; plans were afoot for transferring men with coal-mining experience from other industries; old pits were reopened, and others were scheduled for reopening.

New Markets Anticipated

Fortunately the demand for coal was still in advance of the supply when shipments to France had to be stopped.

While the coal export trade has temporarily been dislocated, it is anticipated that new markets will be found in South America, Portugal and other neutral countries, and, it is hoped, in French colonial territory.

The fact that Britain still needs more and more miners to produce more and more coal, despite the loss of a large export market, effectively illustrates just how much lost ground the British coal industry has had to make up as a result of the peacetime failure to arrest the serious decline in mining activity.

In the years following the 1929 recession, Britian's coal industry lost the output and skill of some 300,000 miners, who either became, and remained, jobless, or else moved off to other trades.

Most Vital Commodity

With the advent of the war, coal immediately became far and away Britain's most important home-produced commodity. Britain just could not have too much of it. And that fact is still just as true today, despite the loss of the French market, since in fighting its desperate lone battle, this country needs its coal to heat its homes, power its factories, produce benzol fuel for its war machine, obtain resins for synthetic goods that will take the place of imports, and manufacture high explosives.

If it can find a new export market for its coal, Britain will be well pleased, although civilians may have to go without to a certain extent. But at the moment it is said that whatever happens, expansion of the coal industry will go forward.

Nazi Bombings on Britain Drive People to Shelters

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—Waves of German warplanes swooped over England early today for the third time in four days, scattered bombs along the east coast and killed three civilians before they were driven out to sea.

Three persons were wounded, the Government reported.

Fierce antiaircraft fire and quick action of British fighter planes appeared to have scattered the raiders and prevented them from concentrating on any objective. Numerous fires reddened the sky, but the Air Ministry said the damage was not extensive.

One eyewitness said the Germans had resorted to "hit and run" tactics.

Following the procedure adopted earlier in the week, the Nazi bombers began their attack shortly after midnight, and the thunder of bomb explosions and the boom of antiaircraft fire echoed along the coast until just before dawn.

Spend Night in Shelters

Many residents along the southeast, east and northeast shores spent most of the night in air-raid shelters.

In one northeastern area the German planes attacked in relays for more than two hours. Further inland explosions occurred intermittently as searchlights stabbed the sky in an effort to locate a high-flying bomber.

Many of the bombs fell into open fields. In one area a series of bombs fell so wide of any mark that it was believed they had been jettisoned by an enemy plane attempting to outrun pursuing British Spitfires.

The resident of one bombed town said the raiders "didn't waste much time in searching for targets of military or industrial importance.

Craters Made in Fields

"They were met with terrific antiaircraft fire," he said, "and left hurriedly after dropping a few bombs. Those that fell in our district merely made craters in fields near a housing estate."

[While the German planes were ranging along the English coast British bombers apparently were raiding the Berlin region. The German capital experienced a 36-minute air-raid alarm, during which antiaircraft guns gent into action, and Nazi authorities later said that three incendiary bombs had struck a station in the suburb of Babelsberg.]

Today's casualties brought to 21 the number of persons killed in England this week by German air raiders.

Egypt Bombed

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 22 (AP)—Italian bombers sprayed explosives over Alexandria's harbor early today in Italy's first attempt to blast the British and French fleet here, but no warships were hit and most of the bombs fell into the sea.

Antiaircraft guns of the British and French fleets went into action when the first group of tri-motored bombers appeared at 1:15 a. m. and British fighter planes went up and sent one Italian bomber crashing into the sea in flames.

The all clear sign was given at 3 a. m., but 15 minutes later another alarm was sounded. Finally at 5:15, with the coming of daylight, quiet settled over the city.

Many Egyptians, indignant over the casualties and damages caused by the raid in what they termed a violation of Premier Mussolini's pledge not to attack Egypt, expressed belief that a declaration of war by Egypt against Italy now was only a matter of hours.

Premier Mussolini, in declaring war upon Britain and France June 10, said he would not attack Egypt so long as it remained neutral. Later Egypt, bound to Britain by a military allience, broke off diplomatic relations with Premier Mussolini and warned him it would go to war if the Italians attacked Egyptian troops or territory.

Another Egyptian city—Cairo—was visited by Italian planes, but no bombs were dropped. It was Cairo's first air raid alarm of the war.

ROME, June 22 (AP)—Italian military headquarters announced today a widespread program of air and naval attacks in the Mediterranean area during which three "enemy" ships had been sunk by submarines and French bases at Bizerte, Tunisia, and Marseille on the French coast had been bombarded heavily.

Nazi Guns Bombed

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—Bombers of the Naval Air Force struck today at the positions in Calais of big German guns with a range of 30 miles or more which point at this island across 22 miles of the English Channel.

These "successful attacks," as the Air Ministry described them, were carried out at about the same time that Royal Air Force fliers dropped more than 400 incendiary bombs on the airdrome at Rouen, France, itself a German-occupied port on the Seine estuary more than 150 miles down the Channel from Calais.

It seemed probable that the British had begun an air offensive to blast out the heavy cannon which the Germans established along the Channel after the Allied retreat from Flanders and which they might be expected to use in any attempted invasion of England.

The Air Ministry bulletin said the fleet air arm bombers, protected by Hurricane fighters, "swept down on the target at Calais in three waves, dive-bombing in the face of tremendous fire."

Canadians Sending British Red Cross Ambulance Fleet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Canadian clubs, business houses, and individuals in 10 days have raised the money to provide 75 ambulances to be sent overseas by the Canadian Red Cross, it was announced here recently.

The money came following an appeal by the Red Cross for 50 ambulances. The ambulances are to be shipped to England as soon as they are manufactured, and are to be used by the British Red Cross.

Tons of food, valued at $25,000, have been shipped to England during the past few weeks by the Canadian Red Cross, to be available for prisoners of war in Germany, it was reported at a meeting of divisional chairmen, and other Red Cross officials. Practically all the $5,000,000 contributed to the Canadian Red Cross last fall has been spent and plans are now under way for another drive for funds in September.

Americans at Spanish Border

MADRID, June 22 (AP) — United States Embassy sources disclosed yesterday that 1,000 or more Americans are waiting at the French frontier for permission to cross into Spain.

The Embassy sent Second Secretary J. H. Morgan and Clerk Charles Gilbert from Madrid and Vice-Consul David M. Smythe from Bilbao to San Sebastian to assist the Americans, many of whom are expected to be without money because of French exchange regulations.

There were reports that Spain might close the frontier soon, barring the way to thousands who are fleeing from France, but official circles in Madrid disclaimed knowledge of such a move.

The American Embassy reported it had no accurate information on the number of American refugees, but pointed out that those remaining in Europe had been gradually funneling down into Southern France ahead of the German Army advance.

Hundreds were said to be in Biarritz, St. Jean de Luz, and Hendaye.

On Way to Lisbon

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Premier Hubert Pierlot of Belgium has crossed the Spanish border into Portugal en route to Lisbon, the British radio reported today in a broadcast picked up here by NBC.

A broadcast from Rome heard by CBS reported that Edouard Daladier, former Premier of France, was expected to arrive at Irun, Spain, today with other members of the French Chamber of Deputies.

Belgian Exiles

LISBON, Portugal, June 22 (AP)—The three children of King Leopold III of Belgium arrived last evening at Guarda, Portugal, where they spent the night under the care of Dr. Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium. The party was expected to continue today to Coimbra.

[The Belgian royal children, Princess Josephine Charlotte, Prince Baudoin and Prince Albert, have been in France since shortly after the German invasion of their country May 10.]

'Mercy Ship' Ordered To Avoid Bordeaux

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—The American Red Cross June 21 presented £100,000 (about $354,000) to the British Red Cross and St. John War Organization.

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—The Red Cross "mercy ship," the McKeesport, was ordered to dock at Bilboa, Spain, rather than at Bordeaux, France, as originally intended with its cargo of aid for millions of war refugees in Southern France.

The change was ordered, the Red Cross said, after German authorities advised that they were unwilling to assume responsibility for the safety of the boat if it tied up at Bordeaux, since the war is intensifying in that section.

Mail for Internees Must Carry Stamps

OTTAWA (CP)—Abuses of the privileges of correspondents whereby friends and relatives in Canada may send letters to interned prisoners without paying postage has led to a cancellation of the postage privileges.

Some correspondents have been writing "as many as two letters a day" to internees, an official of the Secretary of State Department disclosed. After July 1, all letters entering internment camps will have to be stamped like ordinary mail.

Jews in Reich Regain Faith Despite Long Persecutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland — Close acquaintance with the Jews of Germany leaves the impression that they are holding their own in the "war of nerves" now being waged in Europe. Indeed they appear to have gained increased spiritual strength through persecution.

During the first years of Nazi rule, the Jews, unaccustomed to their new trials and to isolation from the Germans, appeared to be unnerved. Their only topic of conversation was how to get out of Germany—affidavits, visés, permission to travel—and the brooding over new outrages practiced against them by Brown Shirts.

As time went on, however, and the ranks became thinner, those remaining learned to find other topics of conversation and discovered inner sources of spiritual strength and courage.

The writer made a visit to a rabbi who lived in the rear of a half-burned and ruined synagogue in Mainz. The grounds were guarded by an S. S. man who regarded the writer suspiciously.

The rabbi was friendly and fearless though surrounded by so many foes. A venerable and learned scholar, he corroborated the observation that the Jews in Germany were returning to their religion and to their holy books, which they had neglected in their days of prosperity and for which they had suffered much abuse from the Nazis. The book of Job, he claimed, was a frequent source of consolation.

Longing for Freedom Rekindled

Festivals, he continued, which had long since fallen into disuse, have been renewed in the intimate circle of family life. He mentioned particularly the celebration of the memory of the Maccabees, that warlike Jewish family of the second century B. C. who fought for Jewish freedom.

At this festival the longing for Jewish freedom reglows in the hearts of young and old. The rabbi considered faith to be the best protection against persecution, which is more inclined to demoralize than actually to be fatal.

Family life, too, has become more important for the Jews, for they have been barred from all entertainments and social activity among the Germans.

It was shortly after the Jewish New Year, a day of mutual forgiveness of sins among the Jews. The rabbi said that this year his community had offered up special prayers for the Germans, that they might be forgiven for the outrages committed against the Jews. For himself he hoped that the Jewish persecution would benefit the Germans rather than injure them. "We German Jews are only a small minority," he said, "what happens to us is not important. The Germans are, however, a large people with great possibilities for their own good and the good of Europe. We hope that they will realize them."

Professional Doors Closed

Among the Jews the writer felt that the most difficult trial was not to be able to work at their former professions. Doctors, lawyers, teachers, businessmen with rich stores of knowledge and ability are standing idle or forced to do work for which they were not fitted.

On one occasion a child had been struck by an automobile and was lying unconscious on a public street. The crowd was unable to help. A Jew stepped forward and leaning over the child soon brought it back to consciousness and bound its wound. Then an S. S. man arrived on the scene. Suspecting the man's Semitic ancestry, he demanded challengingly, whether he was a Jew and whether he had treated the child. The crowd, however, shouted: "It does not matter. Let him go." The Jew slipped quietly away.

The Germans are fighting a war with material means; the Jews are fighting a war of patience and endurance, their weapons are purely spiritual and intellectual. The Germans will lose many of their strongest characters and most talented in the great battles being fought, and run the risk of being weakened and exhausted by the drainage on their man power; of the Jews only the weakest are likely to perish in the silent war of nerves, the rest seem ready to emerge steeled by hardship and suffering and ready with intellectual and spiritual weapons for the economic warfare of peacetime.

Switzerland Plans To Be Hub for Radio

FRIBOURG, Switzerland (AP)—The Swiss Government is pushing forward plans to make the little confederation the communications center of Europe.

Government-controlled radio organizations have acquired a large tract of land near the village of Chatonnage, where they have begun building a 3-masted short-wave radio transmitting station to communicate with North and South Ameria and Japan.

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French Fleet Expected To Fight On With British

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 22 (AP)—Belief that the French Mediterranean Battle Fleet based here and the Middle-East Armies in Syria would continue to fight beside the British, regardless of France's decision on German peace terms, was expressed today by French official sources.

French officers and crews, they said, were unanimous in declaring: "We cannot quit now. The fight must go on."

The report that "British and French antiaircraft fire" had answered an Italian air raid on Alexandria gave credence to the report that the French fleet was still in action beside the British.

Naval Problems

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Great Britain has taken over the bulk of the French Fleet intact, authoritative sources in the Capital heard today, and with it the problem of servicing a Navy whose munitions plants and machine shops are largely in enemy hands.

Even as informed persons reported that this Government had been advised of British acquisition of the French warships, naval engineers expressed the opinion that most of the vessels would have only a short-term or reserve value to Great Britain. Their immediate usefulness, it was suggested, would be limited by the amount of ammunition and spare parts aboard, in accompanying auxiliaries or at French colonial bases.

To make the French fleet a permanent adjunct of the British Navy, the engineers said, it would be necessary for Britain to develop an entirely new industry—a costly and time-consuming operation.

No British Comment

[The British Admiralty declined to comment this morning on the report of the transfer of the French Fleet.]

There was rejoicing among Allied supporters, nevertheless, because, had the French Fleet fallen to the enemy, the combined German, Italian, and French navies would have outnumbered the British in battleships and many other categories.

Furthermore, naval experts said, Germany was in a position to commandeer supporting French industry and compel production of ammunition and replacement parts for seized French vessels.

French Planes for Britain

Not only has the bulk of the French Navy been taken over by Great Britain, it was reported in reliable quarters here, but a large number of French planes have been flown to England and North Africa.

These sources also said that France's newest battleship, the Jean Bart, which was ready for commissioning next month, had been towed to England.

Other advices stated that some Navy ships under construction at Brest, France, had been destroyed before the Nazi columns arrived. Official confirmation was lacking, however. In Berlin, the newspaper Der Angriff reported yesterday that the Germans had seized two 35,000-ton battleships under construction at Brest—the Richelieu and the Clemenceau.

Pointing out the difficulties confronting Britain in servicing French warships, naval engineers said that British and French naval guns were of different bores in many instances and frequently were chambered differently as well. Ammunition used in many French guns is not, therefore, manufactured in Britain. The British likewise lack a great number of the dies, jigs, and other tools necessary to produce spare parts for French ships.

French Fight On Until Peace; Nazis Claim Many Prisoners

By the Associated Press

While waiting for word of the peace negotiations, the French armies fought on against the Nazi legions.

A French military communiqué stated that the French Alsace-Lorraine forces—which were withdrawn from the Maginot Line—were counter-attacking the Germans, although surrounded and in a desperate position, after forming a vost "hollow square" formation.

The German High Command said today that more than 200,000 prisoners had been taken by the advancing German armies in the last few days. The prisoners included an entire Spahi (Algerian Cavalry) brigade and a number of the highest ranking French Army and Navy officers, the High Command said.

The harbor towns of Lorient and St. Malo in French Britanny have been taken, the Germans announced, saying that small French units are still putting up a fight in the Maginot Line in Lorraine.

Mountain Town Captured

On the Swiss-French frontier German motorized forces, backed by artillery and supported by bombers, captured the mountain town of Bellegarde this morning.

After pushing through Bellegarde, the Germans now are storming the French fort of L'Ecluse—called the "Gibraltar of the Rhone."

L'Ecluse fort is carved out of rock beside the winding highway between the Swiss frontier and the town of Bellegarde.

It dominates the Rhone gorges and rises a thousand feet above sea level. The French call it the Guardian to the northern entrance of the Alpine frontier with Italy.

Attack From the West

German troops apparently concentrated all possible mechanized forces, men, and planes in Southern France for the attack. It was launched from Mantua, on the west, simultaneously with a push from the Valserine valley on the north.

The City of Bellegarde, which is 600 feet lower than peaks around it, was occupied within a few hours while defending troops fell back on L'Ecluse fort.

Once on this side of Bellegarde, German forces pressed up the steep hill toward the fort.

The French for two years have been strengthening the fort with elaborate tunneling.

However, most of the huge guns dominating the area between Bellegarde and Annecy were aimed toward the south and east, while the Germans were attacking from the west and north.

'Phones Resumed

BERLIN, June 22 (AP by Radio)—The Berlin Radio reported today that Paris has resumed telephone service and is preparing to reopen schools of the Seine Department.

The main anxiety of both French and German authorities is the food supply for the 2,000,000 persons who remained in the city.

Milk and butter are the chief immediate shortages, the radio reporter declared. Nearly all other foods are obtainable.

Besides the 2,000,000 who never left the city, refugees are entering in increasing numbers.

The radio reporter said German authorities have agreed to supply petrol and help generally with the transport problem.

The botanical and zoological gardens at Vincennes have reopened.

The only newspaper publishing at present is Le Matin, which is appearing in morning and evening editions of two pages each.

Code Halts Radio

BERN, Switzerland, June 22 (AP)—Mysterious code messages repeatedly interrupted the regular French radiocast from Toulouse and other French national stations last night in the midst of music programs or news broadcasts.

The announcer speaking in French would break into the program saying:

"Hallo! Hallo! Mesdames, Messieurs, I interrupt to transmit a message.

"Listen! Listen! C-R-B-X, C-R-B-X. Bernard Xavier, Bernard Xavier."

Then he would count twice deliberately from 41 to 50, inclusive. Thereupon the program would be resumed.

The announced gave no hint to whom the message was addressed or what it meant.

Profiteering on Evacuees Arouses Brighton Board

BRIGHTON, England (AP)—Brighton Educational Committee accused the town's churches of "profiteering at the expense of evacuees" and rejected a schedule of rentals for hire of church property as additional schools.

Red Cross Branch In London to Get $1,000,000 Fund

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—The Red Cross yesterday announced the formation of an American Red Cross Committee in London and the appropriation of $1,000,000 for further relief to England.

Dan Grant, official of the English branch of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, was named Chairman, and Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, American Ambassador, Honarary Chairman.

At the Capitol, the House completed congressional action on a bill to permit Red Cross ships to travel to belligerent countries without assurances from the belligerents of safe conduct.

The measure, which now goes to the White House, stipulates, however, that no Red Cross vessel shall enter any port where a blockade by either aircraft, submarines or surface vessels is being attempted, unless permission is granted by the blockading power.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, said he thought the prohibition, adopted by the Senate, was too drastic and might prevent the Red Cross from getting supplies to England. He said he thought the Red Cross vessels ought to be allowed to sail at their own risks "so as not to involve us in war."

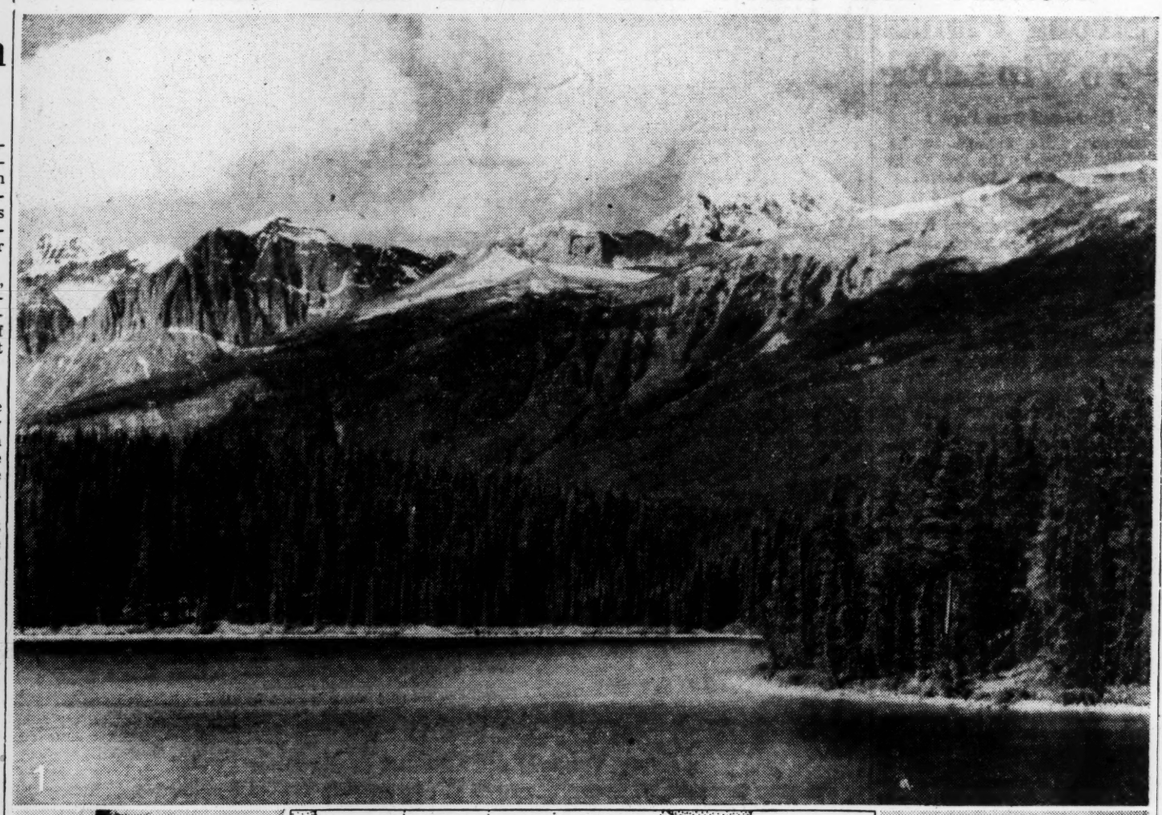
Brooklyn to Get Food Stamp Plan

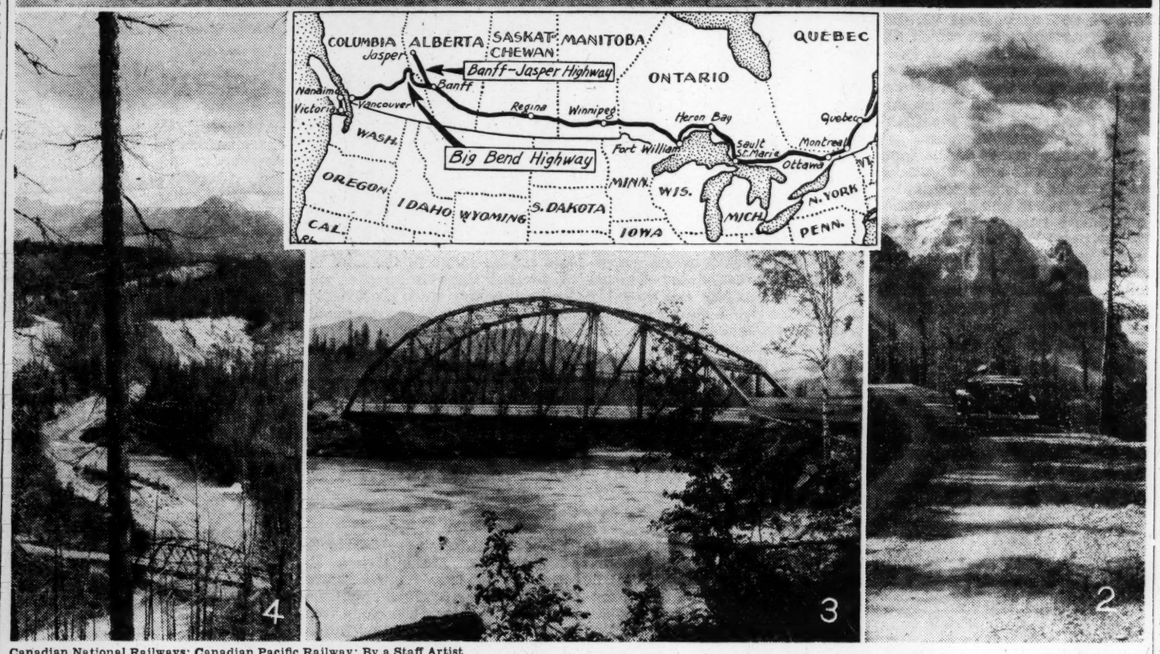
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—Brooklyn, largest New York Borough, has been chosen by City and Federal authorities as the first beneficiary of the Federal food stamp program which is expected to get under way here about Aug. 1. Approximately 120,000 Brooklyn home relief recipients will be eligible to take part in the plan.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and William Hodson, Commissioner of Welfare, have been strong protagonists of the stamp system for New York City and the State Department of Social Welfare has given its enthusiastic backing.

New Auto Trails Lead to Tall Peaks and Glaciers





Canadian National Railways; Canadian Pacific Railway; By a Staff Artist

Some of the World's Most Spectacular Scenery Opening to Auto Tourists Along Canada's New Motor Routes

(1) Along the Columbia Icefields motor road, Jasper National Park; (2) Motoring along the Columbia Icefields, Jasper National Park. (3) Big Bend Highway Bridge across the Columbia River, British Columbia; (4) Big Bend Highway, near Golden, British Columbia.

Tourists in Canada to Ride On Two Notable New Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 22—While Canada continues to make a major bid for American tourists this summer, it has become necessary to call off the official opening of the Banff-Jasper Highway, scheduled for Dominion Day, July 1, because of the Canadian war effort. The highway, however, is open for traffic and is reported in excellent condition.

Plans for the opening of the Trans-Canada Highway, which was finished this spring with completion of the Big Bend Highway in British Columbia, are going forward.

The Trans-Canada Highway, mighty auto artery that stretches 4,200 miles across the entire width of the Continent, had its beginning 21 years ago, while the Banff-Jasper Highway, a scenic road running 150 miles through the heart of the Canadian Rockies and connecting Canada's two largest National Parks—Banff and Jasper—was not started until 1931.

It was in 1919 that the Dominion Government passed the Canada Highways Act which called for the setting aside of $20,000,000 for the purpose of assisting the provinces in road construction. Following this a great campaign began for a coast-to-coast route. Dr. P. E. Doolittle, one-time President of the Canadian Automobile Association, strove so enthusiastically and successfully to awaken the public to the need of such a highway as to earn for himself the title, "Father of the Trans-Canada Highway."

Link by link the Trans-Canada Highway began to unfold itself across Canada. Eastern provinces were able to proceed at a more rapid pace than those in the west, but this was to be expected because of the mountainous terrain encountered in Alberta and British Columbia.

This spring the last link was welded into the highway between Revelstoke and Golden, both in British Columbia. This link, known as the Big Bend Highway, follows the great northern bend of the Columbia River for 193 miles. The completion of this road now makes it possible for motorists to cross the entire continent in Canada without having to swing down through the States or take the "train ferry" from Revelstoke to Golden.

The Big Bend Highway route affords a view, hitherto inaccessible, of the magnificent forests and glaciers of the northern river section and Selkirk peaks. In constructing this important link engineers had to match their skill against nature's obstacles. In some places it was necessary to blast the road out of solid rock, and at times to make a side-hill cut high on the slope of a mountain.

Scenery Unsurpassed

From a scenic point of view, this through route from Calgary, Alberta, to Vancouver, British Columbia, is one of the most spectacular on this continent. For its entire length of approximately 825 miles, it passes through unsurpassed mountain scenery. Within sight of snowfields, glaciers, lakes, and other alpine beauties, it passes from the east of Banff and Yoho National Parks, with easy side extensions available to Jasper, Waterton Lakes, and Kootenay National Parks.

The Big Bend section runs through a region rich in history and romantic adventure. Here traveled such well known adventurers and pioneers as David Thompson, Ross Cox, Simon Fraser, and many others, all of whom made the difficult passage of the river to the sea.

The Banff and Jasper National Parks long have been developing their own highways, but it was not until recent years that a plan to connect the two systems by an automobile road took definite form. Sections of the road, both from Jasper and from Banff, have been open for the last two years to the touring public, the most popular section being that which was opened to the famous Columbia Icefields.

Probably nowhere in North America is there so much spectacular scenery packed into so short a distance. Chain after chain of mountains rear snow-capped peaks more than 10,000 feet on both sides of the road. Huge glacier sheets hang from mountain tops. Numerous waterfalls plunge into deep gorges, and wide, fast rivers are spanned at many points along the route.

Glacier Beside Road

The Columbia Icefields, the largest body of ice south of the Arctic Circle, lie halfway between the towns of Banff and Jasper, and form the climax of the motor drive over this new highway. Here the Athabaska Glacier sweeps down from the huge shoulders of Snow Dome and Mount Athabaska to the road's very edge.

While the Banff-Jasper Highway passes through the heart of the Rockies it has been so constructed that all grades and curves are gradual. Motor cars may travel with complete safety over this route. Plenty of room has been allowed for the passing of other cars. As yet gasoline can not be obtained along the road, but a full tank at the start of the journey will, in normal cases, take the motorists from one town to the other.

Russian Farm Exactions Made Easier by Moscow

By Wassily Leontieff, Sr.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Changes in Moscow's policy regarding the collectivized peasants have recently become evident. Pravda, the Communist Party organ, recently published, under the signatures of Joseph Stalin and Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff, a "decision on modification of the policy on exactions and purchases of agricultural products."

Pravda explains that "it is not a question of partial amendment of the existing system, but of a fundamental change of policy."

Concessions are being made to the peasantry. The motive for such a move is to be found in discontent among the peasants and the wish to placate them, in view of the precarious international situation.

Statements coming from Russia indicate that the nation's food requirements cannot be satisfied because, following the poor harvests of 1938 and 1939, Russia stands in urgent need of good crops this autumn.

These statements can be shown to be incorrect from a glimpse at the official figures of the grain yield. The figures, which are probably inflated to the extent of approximately 100,000,000 hundredweight each, are as follows: In 1935 the yield was set at 901,000,000 hundredweight; in 1936 it was 827,300,000; in 1937 1,202,900,000; in 1938 949,900,000; and in 1930 1,065,600,000—making a five-year average of 989,300,000 hundredweight.

It is evident, therefore, that in 1938 and 1939 the harvests were not so bad as represented. In both years they show amounts above those of the years 1935 and 1936. In 1939 there was an excess of about 7.7 above the average.

Requisitions to Be Cut

However that may be, the new policy envisages limiting the exactions imposed on the collective peasant—which are merely another form of taxation. The situation hitherto has been that the Government could requisition from the peasants a large part of the harvest. The amount was determined not by the needs of the farmer but by those of the city dwellers. Therefore, if there happened to be a famine in spring, the brunt of it fell on the farmer, not on the industrial worker or state employee.

Until 1940, the normal exactions were calculated on the basis of the sowing. The result was a movement on the part of the collectives to decrease the amount sown.

The new system will base the exactions on the amount of the acreage. When new soil is cultivated the taxes need not be paid until the second year.

The new provisions allow the collectives to retain some of their home-tanned leather for their own needs instead of delivering it all to the state as before.

Moreover from July 1 one of the most unpopular taxes with the farmers will be abandoned—that is the tax on the milling of grain. The cause of the unpopularity of this tax was largely that it had to be paid in money.

The new provisions, as the Kremlin authorities claim, make possible a considerable improvement in the relations between the Government and the peasantry, but the situation is still a long way from a fusion of the aims of the peasantry and the Red Army.

More Horses Needed

The Soviet Government is making vigorous efforts to promote the increase of horses for use on farms in Russia. The present proposal is to use the collective farms for this purpose. One reason for the move is to raise the number of horses available for military purposes.

Beginning next year a new horse tax, calculated on the acreage of each collective farm, is to be imposed.

The new policy indicates a considerable change of attitude. With the collectivization of farm labor and the mechanization of all agricultural work, the Soviet authorities regarded the horse as superfluous and as an attribute of the old regime. Horses were taken from the peasants and handed over to the stables of the collective farms, where they were left uncared for and perished in millions. There was in any case insufficient food for them.

The number of horses in Russia had dwindled from 35,100,000 in 1913 to 17,500,000 in 1938. The number of horses in the much more highly mechanized United States of America stood at almost the same figure in 1939 as in 1935—about 11,000,000.

The Soviets forbid an individual in the collective farms from owning a horse, but the community is now obliged to rear horses, not only for itself, but also for state needs.

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Invaded Nations Seek Room In New Economy of Europe

BERLIN, June 22 (AP)—A great part of Europe—eight formerly independent nations and now probably France—must find a place for itself in Germany's totalitarian economic and industrial scheme as a result of German expansion and war victories.

For the nations already absorbed, world trade has disappeared, and business is upside down as it tries to adjust itself to the German system of barter and planned economy.

The countries which Germany has taken over, in turn, are Austria, Czechoslovakia (now Bohemia-Moravia), Poland, Denmark, Norway, Luxemburg, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Austria's economy apparently has been absorbed completely in the Reich. Luxemburg, occupied in a day, has valuable agricultural products as well as an iron industry to add to German resources. The Luxemburg iron industry was dominated by German capital before the World War.

In many of the lands through which the blitzkrieg has passed at least the outward appearance of normalcy is being restored in a surprisingly short time.

Czech Fields Tilled

In Bohemia-Moravia, which got a pre-war taste of German economic management, fields are being tilled, factories are operating and people are working.

An effort is being made to make the same conditions prevail in Poland, where there is a demand for all the food that can be produced, although that country was severely hit by last autumn's war.

In Denmark, Norway, and to a lesser extent in the Netherlands and Belgium, too, the Reich is bending every nerve to keep the people working, the fields producing, the factories turning.

But terrific problems of readjustment remain to be worked out.

Germany herself avoided any sudden increase in unemployment at the start of the war. War industry and the Army absorbed workers whose jobs disappeared as the production of luxuries and unessential goods was curtailed.

Now, war industry is so busy that thousands of workers have been imported from Bohemia-Moravia and Poland.

The Reich's great need for every conceivable product gives a natural market for countries successively occupied by the German Army.

Tht easiest adjustment probably is being made by Denmark, where no physical damage to industries or the countryside occurred to interfere with the normal processes of industry.

Dairy Market Lost

Denmark's biggest jolt was the sudden and total loss of the British market for bacon and dairy products.

Germany, to an increasing extent, is taking these supplies, but the problem of payment has not been completely worked out.

Denmark also was threatened with a shortage of feed, which she largely imports, for her cattle, but the Germans say they managed to supply enough until summer pasturage became available and now the problem is solved until next winter.

An adequate supply of corn and barley for Danish chickens was a more troublesome problem because these supplies must be obtained from the Balkans, and the long rail haul, when railroads are busy with war transportation, is a factor.

German intervention in domestic affairs has been more energetic in Norway where there was considerable property damage and unemployment as a result of the prostrating blow by the German Army.

Under German direction, a Norwegian administrative council established a voluntary work service to rehabilitate the regions where fighting took place.

Loans to Farm Owners

The volunteers received their keep and pay up to 15 cents a day. The council emphasized the need of increasing food production. Consequently, loans were made available to land owners and soldiers were urged to turn to farming when demobilized.

The Norwegian pulp industry seemed to face special difficulty because Germany does not need to import much paper but hope was held out that a process to convert pulp into food for animals might be feasible.

The Netherlands was confronted by widespread unemployment by the German occupation. It is estimated that 300,000 now are without jobs and that figure may be raised to 500,000 when demobilizaomiction is completed.

A German economic commission at The Hague has proposed that hundreds of thousands of these unemployed be used to carry out a great reconstruction program.

still are under the close control of the German military administration.

Nazis to Seek Loan In Public Bonds

By the Associated Press

Berlin, June 22

Germany is about to float her first public war loan, it is said in financial circles. The amount to be asked was not stated.

Heretofore the war armament costs have been borne by direct taxation and the proceeds of privately negotiated short-term loans.

Bonds bearing 4 per cent annual interest will be sold at 90.75 to mature in 10 years. Units available vary from 500 to 500,000 marks.

G. O. P. Drafts Strong Planks To Win Labor

Continued from Page 1

istration. No change to be sought either in the law or in the framework of the board.

Labor Chiefs Appear

All of these views were formulated following appearances of William Green, President of the A. F. of L., and John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., before the full Resolutions Committee and following personal conferences which each of them had privately with leading members of the Party.

Added importance attaches to these commitments, on both the negative and positive sides, because the personnel of the Labor Subcommittee included spokesmen of three of the outstanding Republican presidential aspirants. The Committee had as Chairman Preston Hotchkis of California and included Thomas A. Jenkins of Ohio, a close associate of Senator Robert A. Taft; John Lord O'Brian of New York, who will nominate District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey; and Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, chief political adviser and nominator of Wendell L. Willkie.

With the exception of the statement on foreign policy, the essentials of the whole platform have been agreed to and will be put in final form over the week end by the Drafting Committee. The Foreign Policy Subcommittee met June 21 and again June 22, and the only announcement which Alf M. Landon, Chairman and leading Republican advocate of aid to the Allies, made was that he was convinced there would be no minority plank and that the Committee would be unanimous.

The advance forces of the some 2,000 delegates and alternates are beginning to arrive here in increasing number and the favorite and almost exclusive pastime is figuring possible nominee combinations. The most frequent discussed combination is a Taft-Dewey ticket, with Senator Taft usually given the best chance of coming out on top.

Willkie Gaining

But while the feeling prevails that Mr. Dewey has not sufficient reserve delegate strength to gain the nomination, there is a wide sentiment among delegates to have the New York Prosecutor on the ticket.

Mr. Willkie's candidacy continues to go ahead. Independent check-ups confirm his claim that he will have at least 70 votes on the first ballot and it is everybody's judgment that Mr. Willkie has not yet reached the top of his strength.

Relief Agents

Continued from Page 1

habilitation and is extended to people in all sections of the globe. Their influence, won by long years of humanitarian service, helps with increasing frequency to shape policies of governments.

Major Agencies

Major agencies operating in conjunction with or as part of an international organization, in the collection and administration of relief are:

The American Red Cross.
The American Friends' Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, 100 East 42d Street New York.
The Young Men's Christian Association, 347 Madison Avenue, New York.
The Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York.
The Salvation Army.
Save Europe's Children, the new Federal-sponsored organization headed by Harold J. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to bring children to the United States and Canada from France and Britain. Address to be announced.
The International Child Service Committee of the Save the Children International Union, 1 Madison Avenue, New York.
The Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, 1 Madison Avenue, New York.
The American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc., 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.
The Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York; administering agents only. Donations are received by the Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief Inc., 37 East 36th Street, New York.
Belgian Relief Committee, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York.
Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York.
Queen Wilhelmina Fund, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York. For relief of Dutch war sufferers.
Committee for Catholic Refugees from Germany, 265, West 14th Street, New York.
The American Jewish Congress, 330 West 42nd Street, New York. Primary function is to conduct negotiations with governments in defense of civil rights for Jews. Helps to organize relief.
President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, 122 East 22nd Street, New York. Advisory and negotiating council for ressettlement of European refugees.
The New World Resettlement Fund, 3 West 43rd Street, New York.
The Dominican Republic Resettlement Association, 165 Broadway, New York.
French and American Association, 744 Fifth Avenue, New York.
British War Relief Society, Inc., 620 Fifth Avenue, New York.
The American Field Service, 120 Broadway, New York. Enlists volunteer amhulance drivers.
The American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York.
The British-American Ambulance Corporation, 46 Cedar Street, New York.
The American Friends of France, 3 Sutton Place, New York.
The Allied Relief Fund, Inc., 46 Cedar Street, New York.
Bndlles for Britain, 484 Park Avenue, New York.
Relief Wings, 342 Madison Avenue, New York.

The April 27, 1940, Bulletin of the State Department lists 307 organizations it has registered to raise funds for relief of war victims in belligerent countries—France; the United Kingdom, including Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa; Poland and Germany.

Laws of the Orient in Seattle

Library Volumes Aid Conduct of Maritime Trade

Attending the conference on the arrangement of books are, left to right, Miss Margaret Echigoshima, first-year law student; Miss Frances McKittrick, second-year law student, and Dr. Arthur S. Beardsley, Law Librarian and Professor of Law at the University of Washington, Seattle.

Library on the Pacific Links East and West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Dr. Arthur S. Beardsley, Law Librarian of the University of Washington, is beginning to see the realization of his cherished plan—the establishment of a regional research library in Oriental law—at the University. Two shelves of paper-bound books containing Chinese thought, philosophy and law are part of the 1,400 volumes which will soon be available to law students at Washington.

"Due to the favorable position which this library possesses in relation to the Orient, being the closest law school library to Japan and China," said Dr. Beardsley "the law faculty as a whole feels that this is the ideal place to build up such a collection. Several large collections of Oriental law can be found in the east, but at present there is no such collection on the west coast where logically such a collection should be found."

The gift of about 1,400 volumes on Japanese law was made possible through the courtesy and co-operation of Dr. Tamon Mayeda, director of the Japan Institute, Inc., of New York City. In advising the University of the Institute's desire to co-operate in building a large Oriental research library at the University of Washington Law School, Dr. Mayeda stated: "We hope this co-operation will stand as a symbol of the friendly relations between your University and the Institute, and be the nucleus of further co-operation and continued good will."

Chinese law books are said to be especially valuable to libraries due to the fact that the war in the Far East has caused destruction of many volumes of Chinese literature and law.

In addition to the gifts from the Japan Institute, Inc. the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai in Tokyo, through its general secretary, Dr. Setsuichi Aoki, has sent additional volumes to the Law Library. It is Dr. Beardsley's wish to later add to the collection with books on Russian Law.

Some of the books are in translation although most of them are not. An Oriental graduate student is to be added to the library staff in the fall to aid with the books. The Chinese books begin in the back and read toward what would be the front of English books.

In addition to helping the students of law and political science at the University, the Northwest will benefit from the books for maritime and commercial reasons. A great Oriental trade and commerce moves in and out of the Port of Seattle and humerous law firms conduct lucrative admiralty, commercial, and international law practice which makes the use and need of such a law collection most desirable from the standpoint of the bar.

Victory Raises Italian Hopes Of Spoils to Offset Weakness

By Otto Zausmer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

France's sudden capitulation has raised hopes in Rome that Italy's share of the spoils will be sufficient to balance serious economic and financial weaknesses.

For despite Premier Mussolini's much-heralded self-sufficiency drive, it is apparent that Fascist policy during the last few years has not only been more costly than estimated, but has pushed the Italian budget yearly deeper and deeper into "the red."

The clearest example of this is Italy's Ethiopian venture, which cost much, but netted Italy very little in tangible returns.

After the conquest of Ethiopia, which is four times the size of Italy, Premier Mussolini proudly averred that "we are no longer have-nots." Recent figures, however, show that with the exception of a very small percentage of returns from the African colony, Italy is no better off than before the invasion in 1935.

Ethiopian Imports Small

Several weeks ago the Fascist Confederation of Merchants published a study on Italy's trade in 1938, showing that of Italy's annual imports of 24,000,000 tons, 20,000,000 were sea-borne. Some 16,000,000 tons entered the Mediterranean through Gibraltar, indicating that it came from English or French possessions or from the Americas, while the rest, about 17 per cent of the import total, came from all the Mediterranean countries, Italy's possessions in northern Africa, states beyond the Dardanelles (1,000,000 tons), the Near and the Far East, and finally Ethiopia. Only 1,000,000 tons passed through Suez, and since this would be practically the only way for imports to come from the Middle and the Far East as well as from Ethiopia, it is apparent that much less than 1,000,000 tons or about 2 per cent of Italy's imports originated in Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian conquest had to be paid for with countless sacrifices, and heavy losses in soldiers and riches. Furthermore, it is practically impossible for Italians to live in the hot climate of Ethiopia.

One of the most impressive examples of the mounting load on Italy's economic structure is seen in the budget of recent years. In millions of lire, it is as follows:

Year	Deficit	Expenditures—Ordinary	Extraordy
1934-35	2,030	14,600	6,100
1935-36	12,686	16,100	16,900
1936-37	16,250	17,700	23,200
1937-38	.....	23,500	.....
1939-40	26,000	56,140	.....

Thaon de Revel, Minister of Finance, told the Italian Senate on May 16 that the deficit has become four times as large as was foreseen originally and expenditures would reach 56,140,000,000 lire. Previous forecast set the 1940 deficit at 35,975,000,000. Signor Revel said the national debt increased by 74,345,000,000 lire during the past five years, that is since the conquest of Ethiopia.

Separate African Budget

The National income has been given as 115,000,000,000 lire. In addition to the Italian deficit there is a separate budget for East Africa amounting to 1,000,000,000 lire in normal investments annually and special investments of 2,000,000,000 lire a year for the period from 1938 to 1944.

Similar weaknesses are apparent in Italy's reserve of gold and foreign exchange. The Italian Treasury stopped the weekly publication of reserves during the campaign in Ethiopia and has since given only annual figures. The balance for 1939, published last month, shows the same trend as the budget and national debt:

	In Million lire Dec. 31 1937	Dec. 31 1938	Dec. 31 1939
Gold	3,996	3,674	2,700
Foreign exchange	32	152	300
Total of funds on gold and foreign exchange	4,028	3,826	3,000
Circulation of currency	17,467	18,955	24,400
Relation between reserves and currency	21.3%	18.3%	11.3%

Thus during the last three years Italy has lost 25 per cent or 1,000,000,000 lire in gold, while the circulation of currency increased by almost 40 per cent and the percentage of reserves in relation to the currency dropped by 50 per cent.

Foreign trade too passed through a very serious period. Compared with 1935, Italy's exports in 1939 increased eightfold. But during the same period imports went up to almost 10 times the figures they had reached in 1935, when the trade balance showed a moderate deficit of 531,000,000 lire.

Spanish Adventure Costly

The conquest of Ethiopia and intervention in the Spanish Civil War resulted in a still larger trade balance deficit. In 1938 the trade deficit reached the peak of 3,000,000,000 lire, six times as much as before the Ethiopian adventure, and very drastic measures had to be taken in order to cut the deficit down to last year's figure of 1,500,000,000 lire. But the 1939 figure was still three times as much as that of 1935, and there are indications that recent months have made the deficit far worse.

All of these figures are given by official Fascist sources. Even the Nazi correspondent of the Deutsche Volkswort, outstanding German economic newspaper, wrote to his paper from Rome: "It is the lowest point in Italian national economy ever reached during this century. Virginia Gayda, spokesman for Premier Mussolini, gave a survey of Italy's strategic and trade position in the Christmas issue of the Neues Wiener Tagblatt last year. He summed up the whole question of import, export, and autarchy thus: "The Italian people cannot do without any of these imports (the raw materials passing through Gibraltar). Italy will never become an entirely self-supporting State."

This statement appears in sharp contrast to Italian claims to autarchy in the past years.

Canadian Soldiers Barred From U. S.

OTTAWA (CP)—Members of the Canadian forces are forbidden to enter the United States in uniform or civilian dress, the National Defence Department warned.

This rule has been in force since the start of the war but some instances of its apparent unintentional violation have come to the attention of the Department, a statement said, and constitute a breach of American neutrality which must cease immediately.

"Soldiers must be careful on this point," the announcement said. "If they cross the line in uniform they expose themselves to sanctions under international law, even to internment in certain cases."

Forest Fire Loss Lowers in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A sharp drop in forest fire losses in Canada was revealed in recently published figures showing that measurable damage during 1939 amounted to $2,729,321. The 10-year period ending 1939 showed an average forest fire damage loss of slightly less than $5,000,000 a year.

Congress Splits on Allied Aid

Continued from Page 1

ate Military Affairs Committee that it would hold public hearings on the Stimson appointment. The Senate Naval Affairs Committee said it would probably do the same with the Knox appointment.

4. Announcement by Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri that he would introduce a resolution requiring publication of former Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring's letter of resignation to the President, held back as being "too personal." Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky denied charges that the cause of Mr. Woodring's resignation was refusal to release to the Allies America's famous bomb sight.

5. A charge by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, that the Government had been negotiating for the sale of American destroyers to the Allies for several months.

Charges in Senate

Senator Walsh charged that the Administration's policy of aiding the Allies might result in stripping this country of equipment vitally needed for its own defense and that he opposed the export of a single gun to the Allies. The Administration was hotly defended by a number of its stalwarts, one of whom asserted that the Allies were losing the war in the United States Senate and denied that the President had the slightest intention of involving the United States in war.

Both the Senate and the House are scheduled to pass the Administration's $1,000,000,000 emergency tax bill today, the proceeds of which will help pay for the Nation's rising national defense program. Senate and House differences were ironed out in Committee last night and the revised bill sent to both bodies.

The conferees eliminated two Senatorial amendments, the first providing for a tax on excess profits, the second being the wartime tax plan proposed by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas.

Excess Profits Tax

At the same time, the conferees gave their approval to the principle of excess profits tax and ordered the Treasury to draft such a bill by Oct. 1, making its provisions retroactive on all such income for 1940. The revised bill also contains the proposal for increasing the national legal debt limit from $45,000,000,000 to $49,000,000,000. The additional $4,000,000,000 would be raised by issuing securities to be paid off during the next five years through the proceeds from the new taxes.

Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York yesterday introduced in the House a bill, identical with that introduced in the Senate a day earlier, providing for the registration of all persons between the ages of 18 and 65 with a view to selecting those most fitted for compulsory military training.

Both bills seem to have wide nonpartisan backing and the belief is that they will have little difficulty in passage. Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, has announced that hearings on the proposal will start in a few days.

Refuge for English Children Weighed by U. S. Government

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Three Government departments and a Congressional committee are exploring the possibility of bringing thousands of English refugee children to the United States.

The British Government already is selecting boys and girls from 5 to 16 years of age whose parents would consent to their removal to America, said Miss Katherine Lenroot, Chief of the United States Children's Bureau.

She disclosed today that procedures for the possible entry of the children, fleeing from the threatened Nazi blitzkrieg against England, are being worked out by the Bureau with the State and Justice Departments.

Roland Robinson, Member of Parliament, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday that England is considering the evacuation of 30,000 to 50,000 children to Bermuda, British island possession off the United States coast. This country's co-operation would be needed, he said, in furnishing food and other supplies for the children.

Discussing the matter informally with the Committee, he also advanced the "thought" that children's summer camps in the United States might be used for English child colonies, but he suggested the Bermuda plan should come first, since monthly quota restrictions would limit immigration to the United States.

Pointing out that new quotas will be opened July 1 and would admit thousands, Miss Lenroot said, "the most immediate possibility is that the children will come to the United States by way of Canada."

The Children's Bureau is aiding the Committee for the Care of European Children, which was established in New York City June 20 to co-operate with Canada in the refugee problem.

The annual immigration quota for the British Isles is 65,000; France, 3,000, and Belgium, 1,300.

Australian Munitions Force Hits High Tempo in Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales, June 22—The Australian Government's new plan for mobilizing all national resources for war, through the Emergency Powers Bill, has been considerably facilitated by recent steps to get the country on a war basis.

Australia, which two years ago was planning peaceful expansion of industry as its main purpose, today is building a new army of workers in its munitions industries.

How the war is sending arms production leaping is to be seen in the State of Victoria.

This expansion has been brought about by rapid hiring of workers who have had short-time experience in engineering works, by large-scale engagement of men with no previous training, and by great expansion of the number of women workers. It has not been carried out without difficulties and there have been delays due to shortages of vital machines, and to the meeting of sudden calls for equipment by Army, Navy and Air Force.

Right now it may be said that Australia is rapidly working up to present maximum capacity in the output of ammunition, in which unskilled workers can be used on a large scale, accuracy of their work being ensured by employment of limit gauges. Most women workers are now making the ammunition which will be used in the rifles of their Expeditionary Force.

From Maribyrnong arms plant heavier projectiles are coming. For some time this factory has been able to turn out seven-inch long two-pound antiaircraft shells, today it is also turning out 18-pounder, and 6-inch and 8-inch shells.

This work is being carried out under the Department of Supply and Development which has been given the task of making over a peaceful people into a nation of arms manufacturers and which today shows evident satisfaction when it contemplates the rapid progress it has made. In part, this progress is the legacy of the Lyons Government's rapid arms expansion plan.

This plan has proved singularly well timed. It got machinery moving here before it was even turning over in Britain, it sharpened up the whole approach to arms production, made possible a survey of the industrial strength of the Nation and of its working force, and left the war leaders of this country in possession of complete and up-to-the-minute data for preparation of their war plans.

When Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies launched an effort which is staggering for a Nation of this size, he thus knew to a bolt what machines Australia possessed, what trained labor force was available, and what stock of raw materials he held. He know even what substitute materials could be used and where they must come from.

Moreover, by getting moving so soon the Government had the inevitable errors and experiments out of the way by last September. The one thing it had not completely foreseen was the enormous effort it would make to help the formation of the Empire Air Force, and its pledges still are not realized for what they are by many Australians.

Another advantage of the Australian arms plan is that it has resulted in the latest equipment for arms plants being installed in the large factories which are now racing ahead on increasing production schedules. This country may have been forced to wait for machines and gauges (mostly bought from Britain) because of the pressure of world rearmament, but because of this it has obtained the latest and best for its own purposes.

Even with the long-range plan for stepping up arms production, the placing of educational orders with private corporations and the arrangements for the building of "shadow factories" as skeleton organizations for expansion in war time, Australia was still not ready to move in September. Equipment was wanted, labor had to be trained. But it does not need much observation to see that today these wanted machines have been bolted into place, and that the untrained labor is rapidly learning its new duties and becoming part of a vast and world-girdling armaments setup.

Exact status of the arms effort here will probably not be revealed, save in the most general terms. But the measuring rod for it is likely to be found in that stepping up of the total labor force in Victoria by 150 per cent in the first seven or eight months of war.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

It Is Not 'Staying Home'—But 'Drifting' That Makes a Wasted Summer

Vacation Days at Home Can Be as Full of Growth as Camp Days If Well Planned

By Helen Fusele

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Days without purpose end inevitably in disintegration. This truth faced me bluntly at the beginning of the summer vacation last year when my two children were released from the routine duties of their school and tossed on my heap of responsibilities. Standing like forbidding sentinels, definite and somewhat austere facts barred that luring entrance to vacation-land. Previous summers the problem had always been simple enough; the children were rushed off to some camp or to the cottage at the shore, but last year no amount of arithmetic would show us how to provide such luxuries. What to do! How to manage! Two huskies straining on their leash looked to me and waited for the signal to go; two pairs of eager, bright eyes sought the answer from me to their quandary.

First of all I had to make it clear to them that they could not expect to be sent away. Home, after all, they were ready enough to concede, was not unpleasant in itself. Then, like the natural scientist who found fruitful hours of research in a handful of soil right from his own backyard, just so, I decided, we could spend our days discovering, investigating, scouting and play-studying in and about our own city.

It struck the children as forcibly as it did me that here we had lived in or near an historic old city for five years, and as yet, had never taken the trouble or time out to visit its many significant landmarks.

On these excursions, the children stood on sacred spots and, with consummate pride in the knowledge of their history, related to me in detail just what had occurred there and when. Their imaginations leaped enthusiastically as we followed the trail of the Boston Tea Party or climbed the winding stairs of the old State House or rambled along the ever circling streets converted from the worn cow paths and through the sprawling markets in a section of the city, colorfully foreign, a little world of its own set down in our midst. The mercury fairly bubbled some days, but seldom did I hear the familiar wail of "I'm hot" from either of the children. They were too intent with this new and absorbing interest.

A visit to the navy yard was another voyage where the rope walk hugged at their curiosity. There it was that Bill learned to tie several intricate sailor knots well enough to rate him an A-plus later when he displayed his skill to his chums.

The Weeks Speed By

Before any of us realized, a few weeks had spun off the calendar. Vacation was becoming more of a lark than we had hoped to foretell. Occasional picnics to the nearby beaches punctuated our routine. These were not without gaining something in value too. The children took great pride in preparing satisfying lunches for these outings.

One scorching day in August we had a little play-lesson in civics and by way of illustration we were led on an exploration of the State House. There we roamed about the Senate and House and pictured ourselves as law-makers. By chance, as we stood outside the Council chamber, and in the midst of an explanation about county divisions and councillor representatives, the door behind us opened and a tall, genial-eyed man stood saying a few parting words to his visitor. The children recognized him immediately as the Governor. Perhaps those young, eager faces, staring earnestly and with a hint of awe, afforded a pleasant respite; he smiled genially and stepped forward to speak to the children. This was just too unexpected for words! Why, people made appointments months in advance to have just a few words with the Governor!

But here he was—right before their eyes coming to them and shaking their hands and asking questions. More than that—he was actually leading them into his chambers, and they weren't at all timid or afraid. Somehow, he made them feel comfortable and at ease. It was not until we had gone into the street that they exclaimed, as if the thought had popped into their minds at the identical instant: "Why, the Governor stays in town and on the job all summer, too! And in all this heat! Gee—we thought he'd be some place swimming."

Up until this time my children had never shown any inclination to become "joiners." So far they had not worked up any white heat enthusiasm for Scout activities or for this or that club group. But our visit to the Moose Hill Bird Sanctuary in Sharon belonging to the Audubon Society wrought a change. After our delightful find of this seven-mile stretch of safe and beautiful woodland trails, with their exceptional opportunity for the study and enjoyment of nature, the children were all for signing on the dotted line and digging down in their allowances for the required membership fee.

Widened Their Horizons

Birds, with the exception of the occasional robin, had been thought of mostly in terms of sparrows which chirped rather monotonously. But at the bird sanctuary in Sharon they were introduced to the towhee, the yellow bellied sapsucker, phoebes, bluebirds, goldfinches, purple finches, tree swallows. Trees, flowers and even insects took on a new meaning for them. The house was soon filled with leaves, twigs, rocks, scrapbooks, paste, and stickers. A room was fitted up as a kind of laboratory-museum for the use of this pair of embryo natural scientists.

As tops to a perfect vacation, and since they had become full fledged members of the Audubon Society, we were given the privilege of spending a week end at the Allen Ledge cabin. This thirty-acre woodland area in Sharon near the Moose Hill Sanctuary was presented to the Society by Phillip Allen of East Walpole. From the porch of the well-equipped cabin, burrowed high up in a rocky cliff, our eyes could scan miles of glorious country. Before its huge fieldstone fireplace with a glowing fire comforting us, we reviewed the experiences of the summer and found them fertile with happiness value.

There was time still left to finish the quota of ten books which the public library required for their certificate in summer reading. Both children noted with pride that this squeezed-in pleasant reading would count in their English course in school the coming year. Finished too, later, would be the scrapbook of interesting pictures clipped from an array of magazines, together with stories and whatnots—a colorful and diverting gift to be presented to a children's aid society to help make the hours brighter for some little shut-in.

September, when school routine again shuttled them methodically, loomed ahead. "How short the summer has seemed!" the children agreed. I searched their faces for a hint of any disappointment, but found only healthy, eager, happy response—this, I believe, because the days were not without purpose.

Co-operation on the School Slide

A happy little crowd of youngsters learning valuable lessons while at their play. One of these, and a most important one, is to take turns. This is a fundamental concept, stemming from the very heart of democracy. Another, for such tiny tots is the skill of managing their little bodies, a mastery that helps free them. The slide, whether on the school or the home grounds, is usually the most popular form of equipment with the younger ones. A slide for the home, if one has a little child, is usually a good investment, for it not only is good teaching equipment, but also helps to bring the children to one's own grounds, thus keeping one's own chick at home. This happy band of sliders are pupils at the Happyland School, Los Angeles, a school that includes nursery school, kindergarten, and the grades, open all year.

Democracy and Your Child

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New Jersey

Dear Friends:

One word which we parents well might consider in relation to the child is "democracy." The cornerstone of democracy, underlying all its various freedoms is the grand dignity of the individual, that nobility and precious worth of personal individuality.

So deeply are we grownups absorbed in the mechanics of child care that we limit our children as individuals. Sometimes we think of them as subservient dependents whom we must care for physically and think for mentally until that mysterious time when we concede them individual independence. This mysterious time varies, with parents, from four to forty-four. Yet looking back, can any of us recall a time when we did not feel ourselves the equal of our elders in conscious dignity and mental capacity? The child, not clothed with the trappings of years, feels himself "free-born" and close to the heart of things. He feels a pretty scorn for grown-up vagaries. His sense of himself as individually mature is no less than our own.

How much wiser, then, to treat the child as our equal in intelligence, breadth, and moral capacity. Scrupulously, let us give him that same courtesy and consideration we give to respected elders. Let us grow with the growing child instead of stunting him to our more static concept of interest and activity.

Undemocratic encroachment on the individual dignity of children is illustrated in the following adult actions:

1. Showing a child off in an endeavor to have him make a good impression, like a chattel to be displayed in its most promising light, insults the child's sense of his own inherent worth.

2. Scolding our way out of situations instead of thinking our way out; allowing our own good or bad moods to effect disciplinary action stirs the child's resentment against unfairness.

3. Making fun at the expense of the child's lack of knowledge is perplexing, painful, and humiliating to the child.

4. Subjecting a child to ridicule or sarcasm hurts him more than mere anger or punishment and takes an unsporting advantage of his defenseless immaturity.

(Mrs.) V. W. K.

'The Parent'—A Saturday Column

Fun With Geography—A Homemade Game With Place Names, Time Tables, and 'Trips'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

I have never known youngsters, or grown-ups either, who knew more about the world and how to get about it than the Smith children next door. I found out how this came to be when one Saturday I spent the evening with them.

"It's our geography night," explained Mrs. Smith, when after supper we were all gathered round the table. "We make a game of it."

Jack, Bob and Jean eagerly seated themselves, and before each was a paper and pencil, an atlas of the world, and a continental railway timetable, various shipping lists, and an airway's timetable.

"This looks exciting," I observed.

"Yes, we're going on some long journeys," Mrs. Smith laughed. Then she explained the rules of the game.

The three children were keen stamp collectors, but each stamp had to be won before it could be stuck into their albums. The stamps for these educative contests were supplied by Mr. Smith, who collected them during the week from the correspondence which came into his office from every corner of the earth.

"Now for the first journey!" he called, dipping into a large envelope and drawing out a stamp.

"This stamp has for postmark—er—well, I'd better spell it."

Grinning, my host read out "Prezemsyl," and the children wrote it down on the paper before them.

"Now, I have to go there on urgent business, leaving on Friday. I must travel second class, and please, I want the shortest channel crossing. The first of you to get me there gets the stamp! You are ready? Then go!"

With a bang, each child opened the atlas, ran a finger down the index to the Ps, then turned up the map of Poland. Jean was already ahead, for I saw her find the position of Prezemsyl on the map. Then she opened the continental timetable and by the index of the railway map sought the correct page. The boys were hard on her tracks and a great sense of excitement was felt. Jean began to jot down train times on her paper. Then there was a pause for she had found that there were two ways of reaching the objective with the unpronounceable name. Both lines had then to be investigated to find the most direct route.

All three children were working swiftly, each occasionally flinging a measuring glance at the other two. Fingers ran down lists, brows puckered, then lips smiled when snarls were unraveled.

"Finished! Finished!" Bob announced, waving his paper triumphantly.

"Oh, Bob!" laughed Jean ruefully. She did want that Polish stamp and she was so nearly ready with her answer.

"Well, let's see." Mr. Smith took Bob's paper and began to check over his findings. Dick and Jean watched him breathlessly, hoping against hope that their brother had made a slip.

"It seems all right," said their father. "No, wait!" He shook his head. "Sorry, Bob, it won't do. Go to it all of you!"

"Oh, Dad!" Bob took the paper, and began to hunt for his mistake.

The other two meanwhile were working for all they were worth. Bob was still working over his when Dick and Jean cried out that they were finished.

"A dead heat! Well, let's see." Mr. Smith took both papers, then held up one.

"Sis gets the stamp! Bob, you sent me by a train that did not carry second class, and Dick, your train does not run on Fridays."

"Oh dear!" the boys grinned good naturedly.

Prezemsyl was then looked up on the map, and the route checked from the railway timetable, each large station being noted.

"They are getting to know some of the routes quite well," said their mother.

"Well, I'll bet you don't know this one!" their father challenged, holding up the next stamp. "It's postmarked 'Trebizond'!" A. C.

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The Home Forum

At San Vicente

ONE DAY I went with Helen and Helen's dog, Rocky, to see Don's ranch at San Vicente. It is only a little way from the valley where Helen and I live to the valley where Don lives, but the country looks so different that it might be a hundred miles away.

That is what I love about our part of California—in a small area, you see varied types of landscape. Once I went to a land where it snows in winter and rains in summer, and I was amazed at the way one could travel all day long and see practically the same sort of country. Here, in less than a day's journey, we can go from seashore to foothills to wooded mountains to desert.

* * *

Now we traveled only a few minutes and found a different world. Don lives on the floor of a deep canyon, where Lost Creek meets San Vicente Creek. Lost Creek actually is lost in spots. It roars over and under boulders and suddenly disappears completely, and the only way you could find it would be to dig for it. It flows underground for several yards and then appears on the surface, flashes in the sunshine, and loses itself again. At a point where it emerged from a deep stone cavern, we ate lunch and the sound of water made Helen and me feel as if the calendar had turned back into spring. In our own valley, the creeks have gone dry for the duration of summer. Unless you live in a land like this, you can't imagine how thrilling a little stream of water is. A trickle of fresh water flowing is much more exciting than the immensity of the Pacific Ocean. Had it not been for Don urging me to see his livestock, I think we would have been content to spend the afternoon listening to the blessed sound of water. With all the summer coloring around us, it was a magical feeling to see and hear Lost Creek where it wasn't lost.

* * *

I didn't know that Don had livestock other than his dog, Wendy. We followed a trail through chaparral, crossed an open meadow bright with yarrow and pink ladies, and came into a dark grove of old live oaks. On a low hanging branch, I saw one of Don's "poultry nests." It was so small I almost didn't see it. There was a whir of wings and mother humming bird arrived to feed her children. The children were the size of bees, and it seemed that their mother must be stabbing at them with her long bill instead of feeding them. In a great hurry, she gave them their lunch and settled them down for an afternoon nap. Under her frail wings the babies slept, and all we saw of her were two small points—her bill on one side of the nest and her tail on the other. She didn't mind how close we came. It was the first time I ever saw a humming bird keep still for so long a time. A humming bird usually seems in such a terrific hurry that I've often wondered how one could keep motionless long enough to hatch out eggs.

We went on to a shady corral, where horses used to live. Now the gates are left open; and into this corral, one spring day, a young doe brought her fawn. It seems strange that anything as wild as a deer should walk into a corral and bring a wobbly infant; but, for some reason, this doe decided to spend a morning there. Don, too, spent the morning there—or as near as he dared, for the little fawn was the most entrancing animal he had ever seen. What wouldn't I give to see such a sight! The deer must know that Don loves them and allows no hunters on his land. I, too, discourage hunters, but no doe has rewarded me so richly.

* * *

We were walking up the canyon of the San Vicente, when Don stopped and whispered: "There's some of my livestock now."

Moving slowly toward us were two deer, their coats quite red. Behind them were golden hills, around them the bright leaves of cottonwood saplings. I felt myself to be a thousand miles from the familiar, in a strangely colored world where red deer walked. Nothing was real, but what I saw. None of us moved as the creatures came nearer.

The dogs broke the spell. The deer went bouncing off, to vanish so quickly it seemed they had never been there at all. Further on, we saw their tracks along the stream.

As we walked on, it came to me that the charm of Don's land is that in only a few acres there is so much variety. We had been in a sunny meadow, and in a deeply shaded oak woods; there was desert-like scenery among the dry hills; now we were entering a small Grand Canyon, filled with the sound of water. The walls were slabs of rock, the canyon floor was furnished with boulders and the colors in stone were amazing. We climbed and slid over rocks; we stopped to look at fool's gold in quiet pools.

You couldn't imagine a wilder, more remote spot, yet we were just out of sight of a crowded highway. All over the country there must be places like this, so hidden that the average motorist never guesses their existence. If I ever travel, I hope to go horseback and escape paved roads. It is comforting to think that the wilderness is all around us.

* * *

Don kept poking in crevices of rocks and looking at exposed tree roots. From time to time he would pick up a burl of old wood, a twisted root, or a piece of bark, and he would look as if he had discovered a treasure. And so, I came to find out, he had. These bits of ancient, long dead trees had been shaped and carved and colored by the elements. Water and stones and sun and shade and the passing of years had made some of the wood silken smooth, had left little swirly marks like water on other pieces, had etched delicate Japanese-like designs on gnarled roots. Some were silver as frost, or there were tints of lavender, deep reds, and golden browns.

How many times, I thought, I had stumbled over just such exquisite bits of old wood, and never seen their beauty. And I had fancied myself to be an observing person!

Now I began looking, too, and when we had found enough we went to Don's work room. There I saw why Don is ever searching the canyon floor. Don is an artist and I didn't know it before.

Over his fireplace were the long horns of a steer, except that the horns came from no animal; for they were twisted roots, looking as real as though a steer had worn them proudly. They were polished, but not by Don. The creek had done it years ago.

There were flower vases and book-ends and candlesticks and door-handles, and no two alike. To create these things, Don had done little to the original material. He had simply dreamed over a slab of bark, or a root, or a fragment of madroña wood until he saw what it could be. The results were so natural that it seemed as though he had picked them up, completed, out of the rocky canyon.

He said: "Help yourself to anything you like."

I have never had a harder time making up my mind. I had just decided on a flower-holder to put on the wall, when I was entranced by a pair of candlesticks. After that I wanted heavy book-ends made of madroña; then I saw an ideal tray to put on my desk for pens and pencils. There was a dark colored fruit basket created for ruddy apples; there were dozens of vases. The textures were a delight to feel, and the smell of wood and the coloring varied with different kinds. Here were parts of cottonwoods, willows, sycamores, oaks, madroñas—everything that likes to grow in California canyons.

Finally I picked half-a-dozen articles and felt greedy. But Don said he likes to give these things away. It would be impossible to set a price on anything that had been so many years in the making. After nature's work is done, Don may spend months searching for what he wants. After that, it may take months more to find what can be done with an odd-shaped fragment.

So now, on my desk, I have wood marked by ancient flood waters of the San Vicente Creek. There are few possessions I treasure more.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SWEDISH CHEST FROM THE NORDISKA MUSEET, STOCKHOLM

THIS ORNAMENTED CHEST is an example of the peasant art of Sweden. It shows the skill and imagination of Swedish peasants who decorated their modest homes with beautiful handicrafts. Kitchen utensils, tools, furniture, textiles were all patiently wrought and fancifully embellished. The peasants were not schooled in the arts; they evolved their designs and technique by themselves and passed them on from father to son, mother to daughter. "Popular Art," as this folk handicraft is called, has invariably a local quality, some distinction which comes from the peculiar temperament of the community. The Swedish popular arts show an innate gentility, a love of nature, a forceful, imaginative quality.

This chest was exhibited in the great traveling Swedish Tercentenary Exhibition held in 1937 to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the Swedish settlement of Delaware. The chest has a rounded lid and tin-plated iron fittings. The ornament is done in chip-carving.

Wind Over Grass

A river of shadow ripples across the meadow.
It breaks on the fence and is gone.
All its sinuous track
Stands green and gold in the sun.
There is no blemish there.

LOUIS STODDARD

There Is No Necessary Evil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE IS A SAYING relative to any unhappy but apparently inevitable circumstance that it is "a necessary evil." This saying implies expectation and acceptance of evil as real. It would victimize human thought, whether voiced seriously or facetiously, and discloses a firmly entrenched belief in the power of evil. It further implies that upon occasion evil may co-operate with good, thus becoming a desirable and necessary adjunct in the solution of human problems.

Many and varied are the outcroppings of this pernicious doctrine. For instance, in order to "get on in the world" one must, according to this belief, acquaint himself with the evils about him, lest through ignorance thereof he lead an ineffectual life. Business is sometimes believed to be enhanced and stabilized by unfair competition and sharp practices. Nations attack other nations for economic gain, or employ war as a means to peace. Age and decrepitude are supposed to be natural and necessary, and death the portal to eternal life. The many praiseworthy efforts to benefit mankind have not been permanently successful because they have been based upon the obvious contradiction of good, namely, belief that evil is natural and necessary.

Christian Science, discovered by Mary Baker Eddy, repudiates the doctrine that evil and good commingle and co-operate. It does not ignore human problems, but shows how their solution can be worked out according to divine law. Writing on page 253 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says: "Do not believe in any supposed necessity for sin, disease, or death, knowing (as you ought to know) that God never requires obedience to a so-called material law, for no such law exists. The belief in sin and death is destroyed by the law of God, which is the law of Life instead of death, of harmony instead of discord, of Spirit instead of the flesh."

This statement is in accord with the holy inspiration of the Psalmist, who declared (Psalms 19:7), "The law of the Lord is perfect." Perfect law proceeds from divine Principle, which, obviously, makes no provision for imperfection. Christian Science declares that perfect Principle is God, omnipotent and omnipresent Mind, who has created all things in His likeness, to express intelligence, beauty, and perfection. Thus, beginning with perfect Principle, Christian Science proclaims a perfect creation governed and sustained by perfect spiritual law. Furthermore, Christian Science declares that God's law is good and beneficent; it is positive and constructive, and governs the realm of reality, the only realm known to omniscient Mind.

The Psalmist further declares (119:89), "For ever, O Lord, thy word is settled in heaven." God's law, therefore, is as inviolable and invincible as divine Principle itself. Man, the crowning glory of God's creation, is encompassed by the law of Love, from which he cannot depart. He does not come under the domination of any suppositional law of evil, for his uprightness is as inviolable as that of his perfect Principle. Even if it were possible to alter or set aside God's law, no human situation can arise to make such a change desirable or necessary, since within the infinite self-containment of omnipresent and omnipotent Love are all things for which mortals long. Whence, then, arises so-called "necessary evil"?

The great truths revealed in Christian Science can be proved in the daily round of every individual who understands and applies them. With the concept of God as beneficent Principle always held to, one naturally adjusts his outlook upon life and conditions in conformity to eternal perfection. Thinking in terms of spiritual values, he gains a sense of the presence and power of good in his own experience. Instead of accepting limitation, inadequacy, fear, doubt, dread, ill-health, with all their unhappy consequences, he accepts the truth which nullifies them. Thus he awakens to the fact that the malevolent and supposedly necessary evils of human existence are not supported by law, for they disappear as one ceases to believe in them.

Evil which is admitted to be necessary is first admitted to be real. But the adjustment of one's sense of things to the eternal rightness and perfection of spiritual creation is the prayer of healing which breaks the mesmerism of evil and reveals reality. When mortals learn thus to pray aright, they will no longer seek health by delving into the various manifestations of disease, nor will they imagine prosperity to be found along any devious and subterranean business practice; national interest will not be sought in the subjugation or annihilation of neighbor nations, nor will peace be sought through the barbarous cruelty of war.

It is the mission of Christian Science to bring to human understanding the facts of perfect divine Principle, and perfect law, the law which supports joy, not sorrow; health, not disease; plenty, not lack; freshness, not decrepitude. Yea, the radiant gospel of Christian Science brings to weary humanity the law of unchanging Life. Happy is he who accepts the divine demands, and obeys only the law of Love. That one has stepped forth from the gloom of mortal ignorance and is already treading the lofty heights of the triumphant understanding of Life as God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

High Pasture

Twisted and gnarled, the juniper tree
Spread wide enough to shelter three;

Pierre Ibenez with his black sheep-dog
And a saucy chipmunk that lived in the log.

Pierre looked after the Carmichael herds,
Alone with mountains and singing birds.

A dullard in valleys, a shepherd by choice,
Under the high crags he found his voice.

On his whittled pipes from May till snow
He breathed out his soul in melody's flow.

Hot noons found him deep in the shade
Content with his flock and the tunes he made.

Or limned in the sky like a mountain-goat,
From an overhung rock wild strains would float.

From Avalanche Peak to Crystal Mere,
Echoed the music of "Portugee Pierre."

And who shall say, in the wind and frost,
That a lone heart's cry was wasted and lost.

SARA BUNDY PENCE

Det finnes intet nödvändigt ont

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

MAN SÄGER STUNDOM på tal om ett olyckligt, men till synes oundvikligt förhållande, att det är "ett nödvändigt ont". Detta uttryck innebär en väntan på och ett godtagande av det onda såsom verkligt. Vare sig det säges på allvar eller skämt, bedrager detta yttrande den mänskliga tanken och förråder en fast inrotad tro på det ondas makt. Vidare innebär det, att det onda tillfälligtvis kan samverka med det goda och därigenom bli ett önskvärt och nödvändigt hjälpmedel, när det gäller att lösa mänskliga problem.

Många och skiftande äro yttringarna av denna fördärvliga lära. För att "komma fram i världen" måste vi till exempel enligt denna tro lära känna det onda som omger oss, så att vi icke genom okunnighet därom leva ett resultatlöst liv. Affärer anses understundom böra drivas fram och stabiliseras genom illojal konkurrens och förslagna metoder. Nationer anfalla andra nationer för ekonomisk vinning eller tillgripa krig för att uppnå fred. Ålderdom och orkeslöshet anses såsom naturligt och nödvändigt, och döden förmodas vara ingångsporten till evigt liv. De många lovvärda ansträngningar som gjorts för att gagna mänskligheten ha icke tjänat till varaktig framgång, emedan de varit grundade på den uppenbara motsatsen till det goda, nämligen på tron att det onda är naturligt och nödvändigt.

Kristen Vetenskap, upptäckt av Mary Baker Eddy, förkastar läran att ont och gott kan förenas och samverka. Denna Vetenskap ignorerar icke de mänskliga problemen, utan visar hur deras lösning kan utarbetas enligt gudomlig lag. På sid. 253 i Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], säger Mrs. Eddy: "Tro icke på någon förment nödvändighet av synd, sjukdom och död, då du vet (som du bör veta), att Gud aldrig fordrar lydnad för en så kallad materiell lag, ty ingen sådan lag existerar. Tron på synd och död tillintetgöres av Guds lag, som är Livets lag i stället för dödens, harmoniens i stället för disharmoniens, Andens i stället för köttets."

Detta uttalande är i överensstämmelse med psalmistens heliga inspiration, när han förklarar (Ps. 19:8): "Herrens lag är utan brist." Den fullkomliga lagen utgår från den gudomliga Principen, som uppenbarligen icke innehåller någon förordning i fråga om ofullkomlighet. Kristen Vetenskap förklarar, att den fullkomliga Principen är Gud, allsmäktigt och allnärvarande Sinne, som skapat allting att vara Honom likt, att uttrycka intelligens, skönhet och fullkomlighet. Utgående från den fullkomliga Principen, förkunnar Kristen Vetenskap sålunda en fullkomlig skapelse, som är styrd och vidmakthållen av en fullkomlig, andlig lag. Dessutom förklarar Kristen Vetenskap, att Guds lag är god och verkar gott, att den är positiv och uppbyggande och styr verklighetens rike, det enda rike som är känt av det allvetande Sinnet.

Psalmisten förklarar vidare (119:89): "Evinnerligen, Herre, står ditt ord fast i himmelen." Guds lag är därför lika okränkbar och oövervinnelig som den gudomliga Principen är. Människan, kronan i Guds skapelses härlighet, är omsluten av Kärlekens lag, från vilken hon icke kan skiljas. Hon kan icke komma att lyda under någon det ondas förmenta lag, ty hennes oförvitlighet är lika okränkbar som den vilken utmärker hennes fullkomliga Princip. Även om det vore möjligt att ändra eller åsidosätta Guds lag, kan dock i det mänskliga livet ingen situation uppstå, som gör en sådan förändring önskvärd eller nödvändig, eftersom i den allnärvarande och allsmäktiga Kärlekens oändliga självtillräcklighet allt det finnes, som de dödliga längta efter. Varifrån kommer då ett så kallat "nödvändigt ont"?

De stora sanningar som uppenbarats i Kristen Vetenskap kunna bevisas i det dagliga livet av varje människa, som förstår och tillämpar dem. Den som alltid håller fast vid begreppet om Gud såsom den verksamt goda Principen, inriktar helt naturligt sin syn på livet och dess förhållanden i enlighet med evig fullkomlighet. När han i sin tanke söker gå efter andliga värden, får han inom sig erfara en förnimmelse av det godas närvaro och makt. I stället för att taga emot begränsning, otillräcklighet, fruktan, tvivel, bävan och ohälsa med alla deras olyckliga följder, tager han emot den sanning, som upphäver allt detta. Han vaknar så upp för det faktum, att det illvilliga och skenbart nödvändiga onda i den mänskliga tillvaron icke har stöd i någon lag, ty det försvinner i den mån vi upphöra att tro på det.

Det onda som medgives vara nödvändigt, har först medgivits vara verkligt. Tillrättaläggandet av den egna uppfattningen i enlighet med den andliga skapelsens eviga rättfärdighet och fullkomlighet, är den helandebön, som bryter det ondas mesmerism och uppenbarar verkligheten. När de dödliga sålunda lära att bedja rätt, komma de ej längre att söka hälsan genom att gräva i de många olika yttringarna av sjukdom, ej heller skola de inbilla sig att framgång kan vinnas genom orätta och skumma affärsmetoder. Nationella intressen komma icke att tillgodoses genom underkuvande och förintande av grannfolk och fred kommer ej heller att söka uppnås genom krigets barbariska grymhet.

Det är Kristen Vetenskaps uppgift att till den mänskliga förståelsen bringa sanningen om den fullkomliga, gudomliga Principen, om den fullkomliga lagen, den lag som upprätthåller glädje, icke sorg, hälsa, icke sjukdom, rikedom, icke brist, ungdomlig friskhet, icke bräcklighet. Ja, Kristen Vetenskaps strålande evangelium bringar till den trötta mänskligheten det oföränderliga Livets lag. Lycklig den som godkänner de gudomliga kraven och lyder endast Kärlekens lag. Han har då trätt fram ur den dödliga okunnighetens dunkel och bestiger redan de sublima höjder, där den segerrika förståelsen råder, att Liv är Gud.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Vermont Has a Rare Excellence

VERMONT IS REALLY a newly settled frontier. This is hard to realize, for so many of its buildings look serenely old. Yet our pioneers were clearing forests and living in log huts when the rest of New England had handsome buildings a hundred years old. Harvard College had celebrated a centennial when the first grants were made to settlers of the half-explored land that is now Vermont. The oldest frame house now standing in Massachusetts was built before 1640, while 1763 dates Vermont's earliest standing frame dwelling which Parson Jedediah Dewey erected, largely with his own hands, in the raw new settlement of Bennington.

Pioneer folk, busy in field and forest, did not need stately homes such as their contemporaries in other states built on the High Streets of their wealthy commercial towns. Our communities were and still are small and simple. The largest city in Vermont has but 25,000 inhabitants, the next in size, 15,000, and the villages are very small. Consequently, there is less difference between town and country houses than in New England's more densely populated states. Most of our buildings are plain and substantial, frequently showing an appreciation of fine proportion but seldom boasting the ornament that marks houses of like period elsewhere.

As later generations acquired wealth and with it a desire for handsomer dwellings, a new addition often overshadowed the original home which then became an ell or wing. While new buildings were larger they were not necessarily more elaborate in decoration, inside or out. Exterior ornament was usually confined to a handsome entrance or decorated cornice. Indoors, enrichment was limited to mantels and stairways, although occasionally a "best parlor" had a paneled wainscot, or, rarely, full-length paneling of one or more of its walls.

Tired of the fussy vagaries of late nineteenth-century architecture and the sophisticated bareness of the early twentieth, we have become increasingly appreciative of the dwellings of our forebears in New England. . . . We have learned to respect the work of the men who created these old buildings of such excellent proportions and who placed their restrained ornament with such assurance and effect.—From "Old Vermont Houses," by HERBERT WHEATON CONGDON. (Brattleboro: Stephen Daye.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .....$12.00 Three months ...$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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One, Norway Street, Boston, U. S. A.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1940

Trade Schools Enlisted In Defense Tasks

Springfield to speed up industrial training in new educational program.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 22—Mayor Roger L. Putnam and the School Department are acting to have skilled labor ready for Springfield industrial firms sharing in the production of goods for national defense. Plans have been made for summer training at the new $1,000,000 Trade School of two full-time classes of men, to make them capable of taking a place in industry. Two days of registration have resulted in 300 applying to be admitted. The classes will start July 8.

Springfield has had distinct success in imparting the capability of employment to a few from its unemployed ranks through a special class at Trade School conducted after regular school sessions and on Saturday morning, and there has been almost complete placement of the men thus instructed.

Upon the appeal of President Roosevelt for a program of national defense, Mayor Putnam, who is close to the machine tool industry through his private business, proposed making a maximum effort of industrial training. The city now congratulates itself on possessing the new Trade School building; and for that matter the old one, to which industries in Springfield are lending machinery for the adult summer class.

On another front, the City moved toward contributing to defense in the suggestion of Building Commissioner Gordon Robertson that the City Council authorize him to waive certain requirements of the building code which might hamper expansion into temporary buildings on the part of industrial plants. For a case in point, he said the requirement that industrial construction should use no light woods for ceilings might be lifted.

Devotion to democracy through study and appreciation in the public schools is advocated in a report by a special committee of teachers. The report, made to Dr. John Granrud, Superintendent of Schools, says:

"We think that the case for democracy ought to be presented positively and that, in the elementary, junior high school, and senior high school courses, we ought to teach our students democratic living, the value of civil rights, tolerance—the American way of life. Therefore, we advocate a continuous program through the schools."

Suggestions for study in the senior high schools include analysis of propaganda, prejudice, and public opinion.

Picture-Cycle Tour on Sunday

Bicycle enthusiasts and camera fans, as well as all who go places and do things "just for fun," are signing up for the New Haven Railroad's special outing tomorrow to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

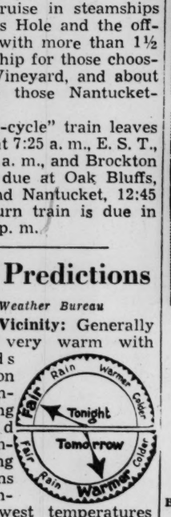
The trip includes air-conditioned coaches between Boston and Woods Hole, and a cruise in steamships between Woods Hole and the offshore islands, with more than 1½ hours aboard ship for those choosing Martha's Vineyard, and about six hours for those Nantucket-bound.

The "picture-cycle" train leaves South Station at 7:25 a. m., E. S. T., Quincy at 7:39 a. m., and Brockton at 7:58 a. m.; due at Oak Bluffs, 10:30 a. m., and Nantucket, 12:45 p. m. The return train is due in Boston at 8:50 p. m.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and not very warm with broken clouds this afternoon and tonight. Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer becoming threatening with indications of showers Sunday night. Lowest temperatures tonight in lower fifties. Gentle northerly and variable winds becoming southeasterly Sunday afternoon. Monday probably occasional showers and warmer.



Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Fair and slightly warmer today; increasing cloudiness tomorrow.

Vermont: Fair, slightly warmer today; scattered showers tomorrow.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	64	New Orleans	80	91
Chicago	64	76	New York	56	67
Denver	58	91	Norfolk	66	71
Helena	53	83	Philadelphia	60	71
Kansas City	74	87	St. Louis	68	82
Los Angeles	60	76	San Francisco	53	60
Miami	79	93	Washington	67	74
Minneapolis	69	73			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 22.
B—Maximum, June 21.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:55 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 2:07 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 10.3 feet.
Sunday, 2:21 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.2 feet.
Monday, 2:53 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m., E. D. S. T. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m., E. D. S. T., Sunday.

Donahue Gardens Give River Floral Fringe

By a Staff Photographer

Gardens of T. F. Donahue in Newton

Top: The tranquil Charles washes the garden's edge. Center: "Ted" Donahue at work in his garden. Bottom: The old Dr. Lord house adds mellowness to a terraced slope.

Property along bank of Charles in Newton Lower Falls becomes a beauty spot.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If you ask "Ted" Donahue how he acquired the gardening skill which transformed several acres bordering the Charles River in Newton Lower Falls into one of the beauty spots of New England he'll twiddle his hoe handle and say he's not quite sure.

He hasn't always been a gardener. It wasn't until 1924, when he purchased the old B. F. Keith house (built in 1790) that he commenced the hobby which finally led him away from such mundane things as building in brick and mortar into a world of peonies and iris, of poppies and delphiniums.

Presence on his newly acquired property of several well-established beds of iris and peonies whetted the new owner's interest in flowers and he began to spend leisure moments gardening. Then, he started to send away for choice specimens paying 25 and sometimes 50 cents each.

"When I got up to $1," Mr. Donahue chuckles as he tells you, "my wife put her oar in."

Added Varieties

For a few years he added as many as 200 varieties of iris annually, sending all over the world for them, until finally the B. F. Keith place became known as the Iris Gardens. Today he has about 1,600 kinds, including several prize winners that he has developed himself, such as Polar King, Blue June, and Stratosphere.

By 1927 the gardener's hobby had grown to such proportions that he gave up his building business. He began to exhibit his iris in shows and a long string of prizes carried his fame to distant places. To such cities as Ottawa and London, Ontario, and St. Paul, Minn., Mr. Donahue went carrying his choicest specimens in a box under his berth, and each time returning with new laurels. Orders for bulbs began to pour in and with that the cycle was complete. What had been a hobby now became his business.

Needing more room as his interest in flowers broadened, Mr. Donahue eventually acquired two more old Lower Falls houses bordering the river near the Keith place.

Provide Sanctuary

Their terraced slopes, extending to the meandering Charles, provide a sanctuary that gives no hint of near-by Washington Street with its constant rush of traffic.

Although iris still are a favorite with him Mr. Donahue is equally proud of his 1,700 varieties of peonies. Poppies of many hues have found a place in the garden and daffodils bob their pretty heads from rock-lined terraces and sloping lawns. At lilac time more than 100 bushes of as many types shed their fragrance over the entire estate.

So much living with flowers has given Ted Donahue a philosophy much needed today. To sit with him in the edge of the evening on a rustic bench on the river's bank, under a massive oak which must have seen Indians paddling up and down the stream, is an adventure in tranquillity.

Half of the fun of having a garden, Mr. Donahue affirms, is sharing it with others and his grounds are open to the public from daylight till dark.

Knox in Boston Refuses to Talk About Third Term

Stepping from a Chicago plane at East Boston Airport last night, Col. Frank Knox refused to comment on a Philadelphia report that President Roosevelt had assured him he would not run for a third term when the Chief Executive offered him the Navy Secretaryship.

Colonel Knox, Republican vice-presidential candidate in 1936 who has been nominated by the President to be Secretary of the Navy, declined to answer questions as he arrived here on the way to his Manchester, N. H., summer home for a brief vacation.

Meanwhile, at Boston, Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee, said the inclusion of Colonel Knox and Henry L. Stimson in the Cabinet would "rid us of the disunity that has existed in two high places."

Willkie Boom Still Growing In Bay State

Dewey strength at low ebb — State politics awaits decision of convention.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Massachusetts delegates and alternates to the Republican National Convention will entrain for the June 24 Philadelphia conclave tomorrow afternoon, accompanied by various party chieftains not actually members of the official delegation.

The Wendell L. Willkie for President sentiment, strongly evident in a survey earlier in the week, was even more powerful as the delegation prepared for the trip will end only when the G. O. P. selects an election adversary to vie with the nominee chosen at the Democratic National Convention. Massachusetts Democrats and Republicans more and more are convinced the latter will be President Roosevelt for a third term.

Support for Willkie

A substantial majority of the 34 Massachusetts delegates now are favoring Mr. Willkie, with the extent of that strength expected to be shown on the second or third ballot.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, Speaker of the House, and many other Massachusett G. O. P. leaders in the delegation are already identified at this date as strongly favoring the utility chieftain whose last hour drive has overturned State and national tradition.

Despite the efforts of Alvan T. Fuller, former Republican Governor, to bolster the waning Massachusetts campaign for Thomas E. Dewey, to whose political standard he rallied early, Mr. Dewey's strength in the delegation is of a minor nature at the moment. Of course, some members may swing to him later if the going becomes hard for Mr. Willkie.

Massachusetts political observers generally will rejoice when the Philadelphia convention comes to an end. The war situation and the convention have rendered local politics as silent as a ghost town at midnight. Once the G. O. P. convention has come and gone it is anticipated that the formal announcements of candidates for Governor and other major positions will start pouring in and the State campaign will pick up speed.

* * *

Budget Problem

Charles W. Greenough of Dover, the new State Budget Commissioner, steps into the State's financial organization at a time when the gears are being shifted to send budget modernization activities into high speed.

For some time State finance experts, under the direction of Governor Saltonstall, have been working to modernize the system. The plans are now well formulated.

A new Budget Commissioner, who has not been following closely or involved in the revision operations, may have some difficulty. However, the road is being paved for him by the ready co-operation of all those interested in better budget procedure for the State.

It is understood that even those members of the House Ways and Means Committee who boosted Representative Paul W. Foster (R) of Great Barrington for the post have quashed their own disappointment and are working diligently to aid Mr. Greenough. Mr. Foster, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, also has offered to help.

Edgar M. Mills

Lasell College Offers Two Summer Courses

At the 57th annual session of the American Institute of Normal Methods opening at Lasell Junior College, Auburndale, on July 10, two courses extending over a three-week period are being offered: one for supervisors and special teachers of music in public schools; and the other for boys and girls of high school age, who wish to continue summer study of music under vacation conditions on the college campus.

Names the Ship

Miss Paula Jean Kalloch

Sponsor of American Export Lines vessel Exemplar at Fore River launching.

U. S. Freighter Leaves Ways At Fore River

Another unit in the rapidly growing modernized merchant marine of this country, slides down the ways at the Fore River ship building yard of the Bethlehem Steel Co. at Quincy, Mass., this afternoon. It is the first of four freighters now building at the yard for the United States Maritime Commission, to be operated by the American Export Lines.

Miss Paula Jean Kalloch, daughter of the European director of the American Export Lines—Charles W. Kalloch—is to give the name Exemplar to the new ship, which has been merely "Hull No. 1481" since the keel was laid Nov. 29, 1939.

The Exemplar and three other vessels that are under construction make up a group of four ships that duplicate four others, recently completed at the same yard, that bear the names Exporter, Explorer, Exchange, and Express. Work on the Exemplar has been exceptionally rapid, the launching coming a week less than seven months from the date of the laying of the keel. The Exemplar and her three sister ships were contracted for at a cost of $2,430,000 each.

In addition to these eight vessels, the company has four under contract at Pascagoula, Miss., and another four at Bath, Maine.

The Exemplar is 473.1 feet long, 66 feet beam, 42.3 feet depth, and of 6737 gross tons. Speed when loaded is 16½ knots an hour, and steaming radius 15,000 nautical miles. The craft is of the shelter-deck type, with single propeller driven by steam turbines.

Cargo capacity of the new vessel consists of 564,000 cubic feet, a considerable increase over that of earlier vessels of the fleet. Latest type of electric cargo loading and discharging equipment makes it possible to shorten the time taken for this work. Crew quarters are of a new design and are described as a marked improvement over those of the old type cargo ships.

The American Export Lines was the first privately owned company to take action in contracting for construction of ships under the provision of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended. The company has operated in the Mediterranean-North Atlantic ports route for some years, but since the Mediterranean Sea was closed to American ships, with the entry of Italy into the war, the Company has planned a New York-Lisbon run, in addition to an expansion of its India-Boston-New York route.

Defense Boom In Northeast Textile Towns

'Main Street' reflects new orders for Army goods; spinning machines and looms turn again.

Main Street in many a New England textile town is going to be busier on Saturday nights for a while if the increased activity in woolen and cotton mills during the past week is any indication.

Feeling the first impetus from Government orders for Army goods additional looms and spinning machines in many mills began to turn for the first time in months. Observers predicted it was only the beginning of a much needed improvement in those industries.

Additional demand for civilian material during the week brought more good news to operators in the wool market and prices advanced sympathetically. Raw wool appeared to have recovered its May losses.

Also stimulated by the preparedness program was the demand for heavy cotton goods, such as ducks, and some of the activity carried over into the print cloth section. Some buyers apparently had overstayed the market but more business was anticipated as soon as they decided to pay the increased prices.

Shoe prices were steady and factories were limiting orders to the near future as the demand for fall footwear continued. General improvement in leather sales and the seasonal pickup in tanning operations were expected by manufacturers. The outlook for the third quarter was considered encouraging.

Department store sales were still running ahead of June, 1939, despite a 5.5 per cent drop for the week as compared to last year. The New England Power Association's output of electrical energy in kilowatt hours was 4.09 per cent higher than the same period last year.

Boston to Share In Air Service Of Seaboard Line

Application for Boston-Miami and Boston-New Orleans air services were filed yesterday by Seaboard Airways, the newly founded subsidiary of Seaboard Railway, before the Civil Aeronautics Authority in Washington, it was learned today.

Seaboard's new air adjunct, which plans to serve the same territory as the Company's own rails or connecting lines, asked for complete service for passengers, mail, express and freight between Boston, Miami, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

Seaboard Airways plans to use Douglas DC-3 planes first and DC-4 planes when available, the former carrying 21 and the latter 42 passengers respectively. Boston-Miami time would be slightly under eight hours and Boston-New Orleans time would be slightly under nine hours under the proposed DC-4 schedules planned by Seaboard.

Alvin P. Adams, an experienced air executive, for many years head of Western Air Express, is to head the new Seaboard Company. Operations are planned to start immediately following CAA authorization.

Midsummer? Who Said So?

Brrrrrr—

It may be midsummer according to the astronomers and the sun may be the nearest it can get to this corner of the globe but official Weather Bureau reports indicate that the temperature reading of 46.3 degrees for 4:30 a. m. today marks the coldest June 22 on record, and that is a long one—extending back 67 years. Yesterday was the coldest June 21 in 59 years when the mercury dived to 48 degrees. During the day, however, it managed to climb back to a 61 degree maximum.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye, 2:05, 6:20, 8:20. Also "Dr. Cyclops," 3:55, 7:55, 9:50.
Coolidge Corner—
"Too Many Husbands," with Jean Arthur and Fred MacMurray, 3:35 6:35, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama," 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.
Fenway—
Richard Greene and Zorina in "I Was An Adventuress," 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "I Can't Give You Anything but Love, Baby," with Johnny Downs and Peggy Moran. 2:35, 5:50, 8:45.
Fine Arts—
Walt Disney's "Pinocchio." 1, 2:50, 4:30, 6:20, 7:50, 9:30.
Keith Memorial—
"My Favorite Wife," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 7, 10. Also "March of Time." 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Sandy Is a Lady," with Baby Sandy, 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.
Metropolitan—
"Four Sons," with Don Ameche, Mary Beth Hughes and Alan Curtis. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 6:55, 9:30. Also "Murder in the Air," with Ronald Reagan, John Litel and Lya Lys. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30.
Modern—
"Torrid Zone," with James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 5:35, 9:45. Also "The House Across the Bay." 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.
Orpheum—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullivan, James Stewart, Robert Young, and Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice. 10 a. m. 1:40 5:15, 8:50.
Paramount—
Richard Greene and Zorina in "I Was an Adventuress." 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "I Can't Give You Anything but Love, Baby," with Johnny Downs and Peggy Moran. 9:25, 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Radio—Page 10

R. K. O. Boston—
"Leopard Men of Africa." 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Also "Half a Sinner," with Heather Angel and John King. 9:30 a. m., 12:20 3:10, 6:05, 8:55.
South Station Theater—
"The Monroe Doctrine." "The Dutch East Indies." "Travel Colombia." "The Sport of Kings," latest newsreels and other shorts.
Scollay—
"Torrid Zone," with James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 11.40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "The House Across the Bay." 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.
State—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young and Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice. 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.
Telepix—
"March of Time's" study of U. S. economic war with Nazis in South America; Training Pointers and Setters; Travels to Dutch East Indies and Navajo Land; Late Inventions; Gypsy Folk Songs; Cartoons, and 30-minute News Digest. 10 a. m., until midnight.
Trans-Lux—
"I Take This Oath," with Gordon Jones. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "The Buccaneer," with Frederic March. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8.
Tremont—
"The Old Maid," with Bette Davis, George Brent, and Miriam Hopkins. Also "The Great Waltz," with Miliza Korjus and F. Gravet. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.
Uptown—
"Alias the Deacon." 1:05, 3:40, 6:20, 8:55. Also "Typhoon," with Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 2:20, 5, 7:35, 10:15.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Carnival Overture ..... Dvořák
Danse Macabre, Symphonic Poem
Saint-Saëns
Clair de Lune ..... Debussy
"Jubilee," from "Symphonic Sketches"
Chadwick
"Nutcracker," Ballet Suite Tchaikovsky
Evening Song ..... Schumann-MacDonald
Passacaglia in C minor ..... Bach-O'Connell
Andante Cantabile for Strings
(From the Quartet No. 1) Tchaikovsky
Chorale, "Herzliebster Jesu"
Bach-O'Connell
"Ride of the Valkyries" ..... Wagner
Charles O'Connell, Guest Conductor

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Leo Litwin, pianist; Edmond Boucher, bass; Reginald Boardman, accompanist. 2.
Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Mediaeval Art by Miss Boyd. 3:30.

Sunday Night at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30
PENSION FUND CONCERT
"El Capitan," March ..... Sousa
American Symphonette ..... Gould
Moderately Fast—Pavane—Racy
Fugato on a Well-known Theme
McBride
Fantasia on "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" ..... Churchill-Bodge
Concerto in F, for Piano and Orchestra ..... Gershwin
I. Allegro
II. Andante con moto
III. Allegro con brio
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
"Strike Up the Band" ..... Gershwin

V. F. W. Marches in Lynn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., June 22—Favored with blue skies and cool breezes, Massachusetts members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, here for the twentieth Annual State Encampment, marched through downtown streets today in one of the most colorful military parades ever staged in this North Shore city.

Thousands of spectators lined the flag-draped streets as the long parade, which included 60 band and drum corps, several floats, and nearly 10,000 marchers, wound its way from the starting point at Broad and Spring Streets to Market Square.

Tonight a band and drum corps competition is scheduled for the Lynn Municipal Stadium, commencing at 7 o'clock. The annual Memorial Service tomorrow noon and the final business session in the afternoon will bring the four-day encampment to a close.

Resolutions were adopted at Friday's late session calling for compulsory military training for civilians in all walks of life and denying exemption to men in public office.

The convention went on record as being opposed to bringing refugee French and Belgium children to the United States, on the ground that this country is not doing enough for its own children. A plan of the Kosciuszko Post of South Boston, however, to bring 5,000 Polish children to Massachusetts to be cared for in private homes under supervision of the post was approved.

Illegal Billboard Charges Laid Before State Officials

Eighty-four protests against billboard irregularities have been registered with Commissioner John Beal and Commissioner George Schryver of the Public Works Department by Roger E. Swaim of the Massachusetts Civic League.

Mr. Swaim, who is Chairman of the Billboard Committee of the League, told the Commissioners that "these protests represent the careful work of many people all over the State and are evidence of widespread interest in billboard control. We believe they provide a fair sample of illegal boards. Knowing that the present administration of the Department has promised honest enforcement of billboard regulation, we would appreciate being advised as soon as possible on the action taken on each of these protests."

Too Close Together

Most common irregularities, according to findings of the Committee, were in the classification of signs too close together or without the proper setback in residential or rural areas.

In the Greater Boston area, the League reported 3 irregularities in Cambridge, 7 in Brookline, 3 in Boston, 9 in Dedham, and 2 in Newton. Reports were not limited to the local territory, but covered the whole State, the Federation of Garden Clubs and the Federation of Women's Clubs co-ordinating with the Massachusetts Civic League in this survey. The 84 protests represented claims of infractions in 24 cities and towns throughout the State.

Illegal boards include those which are situated too near to public parks or reservations, boards which are located on spots of unusual scenic beauty, or are harmful to the public welfare.

Prompt Action Promised

Billboard licenses come up for renewal on June 30 and the Commissioners have promised prompt report on the protests.

Miss Elizabeth W. Clark of Framingham is Chairman of the Campaign Steering Committee of the Civic League and appeared with Mr. Swaim before the Commissioners to submit the complaints for consideration.

Some Advantages of Shop Job Over 'White Collar' Are Listed

More jobs with higher starting pay and better opportunity for finanial advancement await this June's class of New England high school graduates in factory work than in "white collar" employment, the New England Council announces as the result of a survey just completed by its industrial Committee.

Headed by Chairman Ralph E. Flanders, President of the Jones and Lamson Machine Company in Springfield, Vt., the Council's Committee asked more than 100 personnel and plant managers in representative New England industries the following question:

"If two 18-year-old high school graduates, not otherwise especially trained, enter your business—one in your shop and the other in your office—how do their earnings compare, assuming each makes good, at the end or the first, second and third year?"

Practically all industrialists responding reported that the young man who enters the shop is farther ahead in dollar earnings at the end of one, two and three years do. In all but a few cases, the boy going into the shop under present conditions starts at higher pay than his classmate in the office.

Prevailing weekly starting rates for shop jobs, according to survey responses, range from $16 to $18, while office work pays from $14 to $16 weekly. The rate of progress is shown by a typical case, reported in the answers, in which the shop novice starting at $16 would earn $18 a week at the end of his first year and $20 at the end of his second year. Corresponding rates for the office notvice are $12, $14 and $16 weekly.

Reasons for this rate difference are reported to be: Relatively higher turnover in the shops creates more openings; production departments expand faster than office departments; offices being part of overhead are operated at a minimum payroll. Shop departments operating on piece rates or bonus methods of payment permit workers to determine their own weekly earnings, whereas relatively few office operations permit application of incentive methods of wage or salary payment.

The New England industrialists answering the Council's inquiry say that: "If more young people, more parents and more teachers knew of or investigated the higher wages and better prospects to be found in factory work today, more young people would be employed."

The atttitude of youth toward factory employment is criticized by a number of those responding, but youth itself is not entirely blamed. Many parents, say the industrialists, bring up their boys to spurn shop work as hard, dirty, and disagreeable. They forget that with modern lighting, air-conditioning, sanitation, safety campaigns, State factory inspection and periodical examinations of plants and working conditions that shop workers often have more favorable conditions than many office workers.

U. S. Aid for Trade Schools

Directors of Quincy and Weymouth schools disclosed today that the Federal Government had proposed to finance instruction in specialized lines of mechanics to young men at trades schools in both cities during the summer months.

Frank C. Webster, Director of the Quincy Trade School, said that plans were now being formulated to increase the output of trade apprentices through the summer courses as part of the nation's defense program. Similar preparation is being made at Weymouth.

Commenting on increased demands for specialized training in mechanical crafts, Mr. Webster revealed that 79 youths from Quincy alone had applied for enrollment for training as machinists and that only 12 of this number could be accommodated by present facilities. Many times the demands of industry have influenced school officials in releasing students for work months before the complete training is ended. An addition to the school has been contemplated by city and school officials during the past few years.

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Soil Erosion Called Foe To U. S. Welfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Declaring that "defense of our soil resources is a vital and integral part of American national defense," Hugh H. Bennett, chief of the Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, told the National Council of State Garden Clubs at Wentworth-By-the-Sea that soil erosion "strikes the very heart of our national well-being.

"No longer do we have an abundance of good land in this country. Already more than 1,000,000,000 acres—more than half of our total area—has been affected to some extent by soil erosion. About half the cropland in the United States has lost a considerable part of its productive topsoil. Millions of acres have been ruined. In other words, while we still have about 2,000,000,000 acres of land, we not only do not have an abundance of good land today in America—we actually do not have enough really good land.

"I do not believe there is a greater necessity in the United States today than the need for soil and water conservation. We are face to face with the problem of maintaining permanently an adequate area of productive land. If we fail, our standard of living, even our civilization is imperiled.

"While it is true that soil is still washing away faster than we are able to save it, there are, on the other hand, many evidences that the American farmer is developing a new pioneer spirit" through adoption of soil-conservation practices.

"The task of safeguarding our soil cannot be put off," declared Mr. Bennett. "The longer we wait, the more expensive it will be to bring back to any kind of productive use land stripped of its fertile topsoil. In every sense of the word, soil defense is an essential part of national defense. A vigorous people cannot spring from an eroded, washed-out soil. Soil erosion is an enemy within which must be attacked as such."

Toronto's Park System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Much of the development of Toronto's park areas, comprising 2,361 acres, has taken place in the past 25 years, and the city has 136 parks and supervised playgrounds, among the parks being Toronto Islands, one of the largest recreation grounds in the world. Here are miles of beaches, lagoons for canoes and boats, large areas for sports of all kinds, while a motorboat sightseeing service is operated through this section.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Monday, June 24

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Programs

For Monday, June 24

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6.30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks."
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakia Cultural Program.

For Sunday, June 23

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

3:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—"The Truth That Makes Men Free."
3:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Missionaries Afield," auspices of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner."
5:45 p. m.—Sunday Evening Concert.
6:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature," Prof John C. Scammell.
Prof John C. Scammell

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Lima, Peru—6:15 p. m.—Program of Peru Automobile Club for American Listeners. OAK-4R, 15.5 meg., 19.8 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs, HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg. 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Popular Songs. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Despatch from the Front." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Opera Selections; Women's Chorus. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—Opera; Dance Music. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19 61 m.
Paris—11:45 p. m.—Military Talk, TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—"London Log"; Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—11:50 p. m.—"Hot off the Wire." DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

For Sunday, June 23

Berlin—5:55 p. m.—Program Preview for the Same Day. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19.7 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"Old Hungarian Songs." HAT5 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Opera; Band Concert; Light Music. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
London—11 p. m.—Religious Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—11:50 p. m.—"Germany As I See It," lecture by Francis Stewart from Ireland. DXB 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

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Rhode Island Textile Group Backs Mediation Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — The Rhode Island Textile Association is backing the plan of Director of Labor Harvey Saul to establish a mediation board for the peaceful settlement of industrial disputes. In explaining its attitude, the association mailed to Mr. Saul a copy of a "Code of Fair Labor Practices," which the association adopted at the annual meeting.

In a letter accompanying the draft of the code Edward F. Walker, Secretary-Treasurer of the association, said he hoped the suggestions might be helpful in heading up popular opinion in support of Mr. Saul's efforts to promate peace and harmony in industry.

"It is particularly important at this time, when so much depends on continuous operation of our plants if our national safety is to be preserved, that manufacturers and labor take a sane, broad and realistic view of their duties and responsibilities," Mr. Walker's letter continued.

The preamble of the code calls attention to the importance of satisfactory relations between employers and employees, particularly in this State where so many citizens are employed in manufacturing concerns.

It declares that the success of modern industry is dependent upon harmonious relations, while successful operation insures stability of employment and encourages business expansion.

The code is as follows:

1. Leadership and initiative in the maintenance of satisfactory labor regulations is a responsibility of management.
2. Employees, however, share with management the obligation to maintain such proper relations by extending co-operation and justifiable confidence.
3. Conditions of employment must be clearly defined. These are the fundamentals:

(a) Mental, physical and technical qualifications are the only requisites for gaining and retaining employment.

(b) Seniority is entitled to due consideration in relation to retention and promotion. Ability and mental and physical fitness must also weigh in such decisions.

(c) A basic wage scale, consistent with rates established in competitive industries without the borders of the State must be maintained.

(d) Necessary regulations pertaining to the hours and standards of employment, to overtime, to safety, to sanitation should be clearly established and penalties for infraction should be fully understood and impartially enforced.

(e) Those in supervisory authority must have, and abide by, a definite policy set by management in connection with the coduct of the business.

(f) Prompt and orderly procedure for the satisfactory investigation, consideration and adjustment of grievances, no matter how trivial, is essential.

Course Ready In Providence To Aid Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 22—A total of 1,080 Providence young men, or nearly 10 times the number which can be accommodated, have applied for instruction in summer courses which the Providence School Department has inaugurated as its part in a national defense plan.

James L. Hanley, Superintendent of Schools, said that the original plan called for instruction for 108 pupils, but that because of the demand the School Department has selected 168 applicants.

These men will be given 200 hours of instruction in elementary machine-shop practice, mechanical drawing, blue-print reading and related training. Classes begin June 24, and will continue until Aug. 30.

In recommending the establishment of the special courses, Mr. Hanley told the School Committee that "there is a strong probability that skilled workers will be needed in the machine-tool industry" as the Nation's defense program moves forward.

Eel Catch

OTTAWA—The freshwater fisheries of Quebec produce the major part of Canada's annual eel catch, a large part of which is exported to the United States.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	590kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	**U. S. Marine Band**	Mrs. Preston Davie.....	"Campus Capers": variety program	Boston Bees-St. Louis	King Cole Swingsters...
3:15	**U. S. Marine Band**	Dance Music		Cardinals baseball	"Console Capers" .....
3:30	News; talk	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Del Brissett's Orchestra.	game: Jim Britt, an-	"Melody Mart" .....
3:45	Music; Red Cross..	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Del Brissett's Orchestra	nouncer	"Melody Mart" .....
4:00	"Bull Session": college debate	Club Matinee: variety..	Hi-Yy Program	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Musicale .....
4:15		Club Matinee: variety..	"Golden Melodies"	Cardinals baseball	"Consolairs" .....
4:30	Sport program	Sport program	A Boy, a Girl, a Band..	game: Jim Britt, an-	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:45	Rhythm Ensemble..	Club Matinee: variety .	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	nouncer	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:00	"Buffalo Presents".	Gus Steck's Orchestra..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"Buffalo Presents":	Gus Steck's Orchestra..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Convention preview	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Club	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	So. American Way.	Convention preview	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	Frank Ryan, sports....	News Service .....
6:00	News; comment ...	News: "Dinner Dance"..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Folk Songs of the Old
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs...	Dinner Dance: Weather.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	World .....
6:30	Harpsichord soloist.	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization ...	"Musical Rendezvous" .	News Service	"Swing It" .....
6:45	**The World Today.**		Better Business Drama..	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport comment .....
7:00	**'People's Platform':**	"Message of Israel"...	Rep. Conv. Preview....	"For the Children".....	Dinner Concert .....
7:15	**informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"...	**John B. Kennedy, news.**	"For the Children".....	News Service .....
7:30	**"Sky Blazers": dramatization**	Enric Madriguera's Or..	Joe Reichmanns Orch...	"Twentieth Century	"Let's Dance" .....
7:45		Enric Madriguera's Or..	"Confidentially Yours"	Serenade": recordings	"Jungle Jim" .....
8:00	Columbia's Gay	"Aiding the Allies".....	Dramatization	W. Williams, comment..	Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:15	Nineties Review ..	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Dramatization	Red Cross speakers ..	of Music .....
8:30	**"The Human Adventure": War news.**	Radio Guild Drama....	Dance Orchestra	"Nobody's Children":	Alpine Troubadours ..
8:45		Radio Guild Drama....	Dance Orchestra	orphans' histories	"Sunset Trailers" .....
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	**Rep. Hamilton Fish.....**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album" .....
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Henry Burr: Hoosier	Gordon Jenkins' Orch...	News Service	
9:30	Orchestra; soloists.	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's Orchestra	**Frank Black Presents: soloists; symphony orch.**	**Mozart Opera Series conducted by Alfred**	"Pages From the Classical Album" .....
9:45	"Saturday Night				
10:00	Serenade"	T. R. Ybarra, news.....	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalist	**Wallenstein: "Titus," Act I**	News Service .....
10:15	**Rep. J. W. Martin.**	Rep. Conv. Preview....			Streamliners Orchestra.
10:30	**News of the War..**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch..	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Interlude: Preview of	Victor Vincent's Orch..
10:45	Music; Weather ...	Vaughn Munroe's Orch..	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Natl. Republican Conv..	Ken Baker's Orchestra.
11:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather...	News Service	Old Dominion Barn	"Sportscope" .....
11:15	News; Music	Johnny McGee's Orch..	Weather Service	Dance	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra.
11:30	Midnight Swing	Alvino Ray's Orchestra..	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	Larry Clinton's Orch....	"Day's End" .....
11:45	Club	Alvino Ray's Orchestra..	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	News Service .....

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Press News; "Organ	War news; Music.....	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	.....
8:15	Reveille"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone Recital	Dudley Carollers	.....
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	.....
8:45	Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	.....
9:00	News of Europe...	**News Roundup**	**News Roundup**	"Sunday Morning Sere-	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15	Cylde Barrie, songs.	"Coast to Coast on a	Four Showmen: Quartet	nade": recordings	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30	Wings Over Jordan.	Bus": children's pro-	"Sunday Drivers": so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Melodic Moods" .....
9:45	Wings Over Jordan.	gram	loists; orchestra	nade": recordings	"Melodic Moods" .....
10:00	Church of the Air.	Melodic Moods	Uncle Bob: children's	"Melody Market"	"Opera Gems" .....
10:15	Church of the Air.	Melodic Moods	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service .....
10:30	"March of Games"	"Southernaires": Negro	"Tom Terriss"	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service .....
10:45	"March of Games"	male quartet	Ross Trio: vocal.....	Church Service	Religious Service .....
11:00	News; Music	News; Studio Party...	Interlude: "Strings That	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service .....
11:15	Harpischord soloist.	Studio Party Weather.	Sing"	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Major Bowes Family	Sidney Walton & Music.	"Words and Music": so-	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner" .....
11:45	Major Bowes Family	Moylan Sisters: songs.	loists; organ	Church Service	Radio Review .....
12:00	News; weather ...	**Music Hall: Henrietta**	News; Service	Student Radio Club.....	Radio Review .....
12:15	Piano soloist	**Schumann, pianist; Jan**	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club.....	Radio Review .....
12:30	Salt Lake City	**Peerce, tenor; String**	**"Wings Over America":**	Italian string music....	Radio Review .....
12:45	Tabernacle Choir .	**Symphony Orchestra**	**talk; drama**	Italian string music....	Radio Review .....
1:00	Piano soloist	Network speakers	Religious program	News Service	"Around the Town"....
1:15	"Waltz Time"	Vass Family, songs....	Religious program	"Songalogue"	"Around the Town"....
1:30	Network program ..	News Service	Interviews	Wildlife Program	"Around the Town"....
1:45	Network program ..	Al and Lee Reiser.....	"Silver Strings"	Orchestral Program	"Around the Town"....
2:00	**Venezuela Salutes**	Treasure Tales of Song'	Drama and music.....	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Program..
2:15	**N. Y. World's Fair**	'Treasure Tales of Song'	Drama and music.....	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Program..
2:30	News; "You Think	"Salon Silhouettes": so-	**University of Chicago**	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Program..
2:45	You Know Music?"	prano and orchestra...	**Round Table**	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Program..
3:00	"Your American	Vicente Gomez, guitar..	**Red Cross War Relief**	Drama and music.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:15	Music"	Foreign Policy Assciat'n	**Program**	Drama and Music	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:30	Haverhill Tercen-	World's Fair Band.....	**News from Europe.....**	Assn. for Advancement	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:45	tenary	World's Fair Band.....	**H. V. Kaltenborn.....**	of Colored People.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
4:00	Haverhill Tercen-	Sunday Vespers	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	El Paeso Troubadors ...	"Strings and Things":
4:15	tenary	Sunday Vespers	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	El Paeso Troubadors ...	orchestra .....
4:30	**"Invitation to**	News; Basin Street	"The World Is Yours":	"Haven of Rest": mari-	Maple Hill Ranch Boys.
4:45	**Learning"**	Chamber Music Society	dramatization	time hymns and songs.	Maple Hill Ranch Boys.
5:00	"Choose Up Sdies":	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Paul Laval's Orchestra..	"Musical Steelmakers":	Fornier Trio .....
5:15	sport quiz	"Garden Gossip"	Three Cheers: vocal....	variety program	"Roving Gypsies" .....
5:30	"Flow Gently,	Round Table Discussion	"From Hollywood To-	"Rendezvous": vocalists:	Irish Minstrels .....
5:45	Sweet Rhythm"	of Republican Convn...	day": variety	orchestra	Erwin Yeo, organist....
6:00	"Fun in Print":	Religious program	"Spreading New Eng-	Blue Barron's Orchestra	News Service .....
6:15	literary quiz	Religious program	land's Fame"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Bernhard Levitow's Or.
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band": quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Religious program ....
6:45	with Gene Autry	program	Baseball News	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Religious program ....
7:00	News of the World	Convention preview	"Aldrich Family": com-	"Tropical Serenade":	"Sweet Music" .....
7:15	**Jn. D. M. Hamilton**	News from Europe	**edy sketch**	Don Arres, tenor: orch	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30	**"The Adventures of**	"Magnolia Blossoms"	Bandwogan: Bob Ches-	**News from Germany** ..	"Week-End Jamboree"
7:45	**Ellery Queen"**	"Somebody's Stenog"	ter's Orchestra	News Service	"Week-End Jamboree"
8:00	**Columbia Work-**	**Sunday Night Concert:**	**Edgar Bergen; Donald**	**American Forum of the**	"Pages From the Classi-
8:15	**shop: drama**	**Summer Symphony Or-**	**Dickson; guests; orch.**	**Air: "Outlook for the**	cal Album" .....
8:30	Johnny Green's Or.:	**chestra directed by**	**"One Man's Family":**	**Republican Convention"**	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	vocalists; News ..	**Frank Black**	**dramatic sketch**	**Forum of the Air**	cal Album" .....
9:00	**Summer Hour: Jes-**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages from the Classi-
9:15	**sica Dragonette;**	"The Parker Family"..	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album" .....
9:30	**James Newill; Lin-**	Irene Rich, sketch.....	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Piano duet .....
9:45	**ton Wells; orch.**	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Coral Islanders .....
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	**News: WGN Symphonic**	Arizona Rangers .....
10:15	It": quiz program.	J. Anthony, director...	Orchestra; guest	**Hour: Marion Claire,**	Arizona Rangers .....
10:30	Sports; News	"Good Will Hour": John	Bobby Byrne's Orch....	**soprano; Henry Weber's**	News Service .....
10:45	**Gov. Stassen, Minn.**	J. Anthony, director...	Bobby Byrne's Orch....	**Orchestra; male chorus**	"Let's Dance" .....
11:00	Headlines, Bylines,	News; talk; weather....	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch...	"Let Dance" .....
11:15	Weather; Dance Or.	"Music You Want".....	Weather Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Day's End" .....
11:30	Benny Goodman's	"Music You Want".....	Johnny McGee's Orch...	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"Day's End" .....
11:45	Orchestra	"Music You Want".....	Johnny McGee's Orch...	Bill McCune's Orchestra	News Service .....

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	**Opening session of Re-**	Network speaker .....
11:15	"Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, songs....	"Road of Life": sketch.	**publican National Con-**	Baritone soloist .....
11:30	"Big Sister": play.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"...	**vention, from Phila-**	"Lost and Found" ....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather: Music	"The Guiding Light"...	**delphia, Pa.**	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith & News	News: Noonday Review..	"Woman in White".....	News Service	Salon orchestra .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": drama.	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam": songs ..	Italian string music....	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia".....	Italian string music....	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"The Goldbergs" ..	Blaufuss' Orchestra ..	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Musical Roundup".....	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk..	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Hits and Bits".....	"Pleasantdale Folks"
1:45	"Road of Life".....	"Notebook": talk	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Sports Matinee	Speech School .....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	"Concert Hall"	'Hymns of All Churches'	News Reporter	"Hit Parade" .....
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	New England News.....	"Grimm's Daughter" ..	Sport program	"Hit Parade" .....
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	"Road to Romance".....	John Kiley, organist.
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Light of the World"...	Baseball Interviews ..	News Service .....
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce" ..	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Western Serenade ....
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk..	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Reds baseball game;	"Melody Mart" .....
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife".....	Jim Britt, announcer..	Jim Britt, announcer..	"Melody Mart" .....
3:45	News Service	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Violin and organ.....
4:00	**Lecture Hall**	Club Matinee: variety ..	"Backstage Wife"	Reds baseball game;	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety ..	"Stella Dallas": drama	Jim Britt, announcer..	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety ..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	"Consolairs" .....
4:45	"Around the Hub" ..	Club Matinee: News ..	"Young Widder Brown"	Reds baseball game	"Comic Page Club"....
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	**Republican National**	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	Community Bulletin	**Convention**	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Irene Wicker, sketch...	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch ..	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Frank Ryan, sports....	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment...	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"...	Radio Review .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review .....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance,	"Musical Rendezvous" .	News Service	"Swing It" .....
6:45	**The World Today.**	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Dinner Concert .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs.	Democratic State Comm.	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news.**	"Music For You"	News Service .....
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports".....	The Lone Ranger";	"Let's Dance" .....
7:45	**serial drama**	tra; Vass Family.....	Walter Kiddor, songs...	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons': sk.
8:00	"Tune-up Time":	WBZ at the Convention	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Harper's Varieties" ..
8:15	vocalists; orch. ..	Mastersingers	**White; orchestra**	program	Camera Club of the Air.
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False".....	**Margaret Speaks, so-**	"Mystery Hall": dra-	Sport program .....
8:45	Sheldon; War news	"True or False".....	**prano; symphonic orch.**	matic sketch	Studio program .....
9:00	**Theater: Irene**	"The Green Hornet":	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Clem Williams' Orch...	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**Dunne, Alan**	mystery drama	program	Clem Williams' Orch...	cal Album" .....
9:30	**Jones, C. Winning-**	"Frontline Headlines" .	Network program	News Service	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	**er in "Showboat"**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Network program	Convention summary ...	cal Album" .....
10:00	**Republican Conven-**	**Republican National**	**Republican National**	**Republican National**	News Service .....
10:15	**tion: Invocation;**	**Convention: Keynote**	**Convention: Keynote**	**Convention: Keynote**	Elias Breeskin's Orch..
10:30	**Keynote speech by**	**address by Gov. Harold**	**address by Gov. Harold**	**address by Gov. Harold**	Swinging Strings .....
10:45	**Gov. Stassen**	**E. Stassen, Minnesota**	**E. Stassen, Minnesota**	**E. Stassen, Minnesota**	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather..	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Sport program .....
11:15	News; "Night Man"	"The Music You Want",	Weather Service	Bob Howard; Profit Trio	The Argentines .....
11:30	Dick Gasparre's	"The Music You Want",	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Larry Clinton's Orch...	"Day's End" .....
11:45	Orchestra	"The Music You Want",	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	Larry Clinton's Orch...	News Service .....

Two New Electric Cranes Installed at the Army Base

Log of the Port of Boston

Installation of two new Gantry electro-magnet cranes at the Army Base, South Boston, at a cost of about $90,000—an improvement that Boston shipping interests have been seeking for several years— is well under way today. The elevated trestle is in position, and the operating cab of one of the cranes is in place. The other is on the pier, ready to be assembled.

The new cranes, described as the finest on the Atlantic seaboard, are each capable of handling 350 tons of scrap metal or other bulk commodities a day. As soon as they are put into service, the Army Base will have four of these cranes, capable of loading 1,100 tons of scrap a day, thus alleviating one problem of the port—that of the diversion of scrap metal ships to other ports because of lack of adequate equipment to load them here.

Loading of scrap metal—which is the largest individual item of export from Boston—is a slow process at best, shipping men point out. Frequently ships that come here to

Eire Turns to U. S. Market For Number of Commodities

Foreign Trade Flashes

Increased Irish interest is being taken in trade with the United States, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Importers in Eire are looking to the American market for supplies formerly obtained in Great Britain and other countries, he said.

Canada, also, is obtaining a greater volume of Irish trade, but the United States is given more consideration, as shipping space on vessels from Canadian ports to Europe is not so readily available, according to Mr. Smith. Irish officials believe that American firms stand a good chance of securing the bulk of the business because of war conditions. Eire needs a variety of commodities just now, including iron and steel products, tractors, farm machinery and implements, and all kinds of paper.

German Casein

Germany is expanding its production of casein, the output increasing from 220 metric tons in 1932 to 10,000 tons in 1938, latest year for which official statistics are available. Indications point to the level of production having increased substantially since that year. Casein is used in Germany for the manufacture of paper and glue, as well as plastics, and more recently, in production of casein wool, a synthetic fiber similar to the "Lanital" fiber developed in Italy.

British Newsprint

British paper manufacturers face a serious raw material shortage because of the situation in Scandinavia, particularly newsprint. Normally, the United Kingdom obtains 80 per cent of its wood pulp supplies from Finland, Sweden, and Norway. The outlook is especially serious for the British newsprint manufacturers in view of the fact that it will be difficult for them to obtain any important supplies of pulp from Canadian mills. Prices of newsprint have practically doubled in England since the outbreak of war.

Spain Seeks Rice

Negotiations are reported to be under way looking toward the purchase of about 1,000,000 bags of Brazilian rice by interests in Barcelona, Spain. Because of the inability of Spain to pay in free exchange, the Spanish organization is said to have proposed that the transaction be handled in London through the British-Spanish clearing agreement. This plan is now under consideration by the National Economic Defense Commission.

Japanese Textiles

Cotton textile production in Japan is being curtailed owing to heavy stocks on hand. The output is to be curtailed by 10 per cent for three months, beginning the middle of May.

Canadian Flaxseed

Increased flaxseed production is sought by Canada. Rising prices may encourage farmers in the Western Provinces, to increase the acreage planted to flax, especially since demand for the item is increasing, and imports of linseed oil from The Netherlands has resulted from the war, with diminished supplies of substitute oils.

Fontainebleau Arts School Moving to Cape Cod Village

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLEANS, Mass.—With the Palace of Fontainebleau in the possession of the Nazi invaders, plans are being rushed to completion for the emergency housing in America of the Fontainebleau Beaux Arts Alumni Summer School, Llewellyn Henson, Headmaster of Gull Hill School for Boys, at Orleans, has announced. The Beaux Arts School has made arrangements to take over for the summer the buildings of Gull Hill School, and will open July 1 for a season of nine weeks.

Founded by the French Government at the close of the last war as a gesture of friendship and appreciation for the assistance given by American artists in educational work with French soldiers, the Fontainebleau School was established, through the generosity of the French Government, in the Palace of Fontainebleau.

An American Committee, headed by Walter Damrosch, and including a number of the most prominent American painters, sculptors, architects and musicians, was set up to co-operate on this side of the Atlantic, and a faculty, drawn from the foremost French artists, was founded with M. Fragnoud, Mayor of Fontainebleau, as its titular head. Only American students were accepted, but, so great was the appreciation of France's generous gesture in founding the school, that eighty students went to Fontainebleau the first year.

Each year since its founding the Fontainebleau School has evoked greater interest among American artists, and, with the advent of war in France, the Advisory Committee of the Fontainebleau Alumni Association has determined to exert every effort to keep the spirit of the school alive. In view of the impossibility of taking Americans to Fontainebleau, the Committee has decided to bring Fontainebleau to America.

Such members of the Fontainebleau Beaux Arts faculty as are not actively engaged in the war will gather at Orleans to found a center of French culture on Cape Cod, and to carry on the tradition of Fontainebleau. Faculty members and students will be housed in Gull Hill School dormitories; they will paint and model in the school's converted gymnasium.

The Beaux Arts School has secured the services of M. Jean Despujols, who will serve as head of the faculty, and as Professor of Painting. Assisting M. Despujols will be Allen Terrell, American painter, who has recently completed a series of murals for the new United States liner America.

The committee has announced that classes in architecture will be under the direction of M. Carlu, French architect, and former Professor of Design at the Architectural School of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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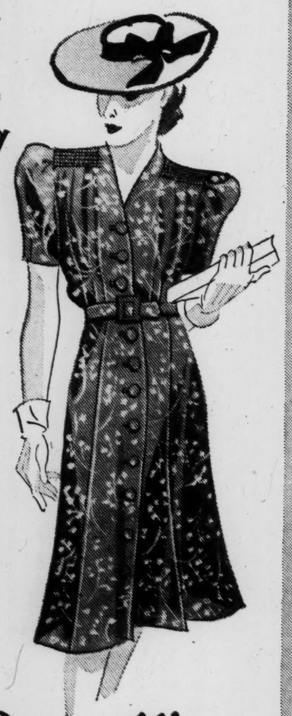

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Sidewalk 'Superintendents' at 'Work'

By a Staff Photographer

Huntington Avenue Subway Construction Lures Onlookers

Members of the local chapter of the fictitious fraternity "Sons of Rest" inspect work on Boston's newest subway project. Brother kibitzers are found at every construction job.

How to Draw Crowd: Dig Subway, Leave Open

By Kibitzer

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If you want to collect a crowd just start digging a hole.

If you want a big crowd get some help and dig a big hole, preferably in the middle of a big city, Boston say, right at the busy intersection of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues. Build a subway.

Will you have an audience?

Positively. In fact you may have to put up signs saying: No Trespassing—Keep Off—Watch the Swing of Cab—Danger 30,000 volts—Positively No Admittance—Trespassers Will Be Prosecuted—This Means You.

Even then the man on the way to work will stop and peer down, so will the boy delivering orchids to Mrs. Tifany, the judge who walks to court "because he needs the exercise," the stenographer who's already late for work and "might as well get sacked for a sheep as a lamb," the grocer boy with a bottle of milk for Mrs. Delaney's crying baby, the banker who figures up what each cubic foot excavated should have cost, the engineer who grumbles there's too much shoring there, and yes, even The Boss who glances around from time to time to make sure none of his employees see him standing there, wasting his time.

As an added attraction for the crowd, call in the WPA. Put up a big sign that says Project 1298. In the gang that digs the mud or works hard keeping a shovel handle warm, there's sure to be one would-be opera singer who can entertain with "South of the Bor—, der, On the Double-U Pea Ay." It's fun to hear the little men down below, the black gang, jabber away in a fast Latin lingo that leaves no doubt about their mood or desires even though the speech is unintelligible.

To do the job up right, call in a ditch-digger or two, put a road-roller to work, hire a pair of extra large power derricks, get a pile driver, crank up a cement mixer, and start some of those one-lung hydraulic pumps going that keep up a continual "chunk chunk wheeze - pow - pow - pow - chunk" (when they work at all).

The bigger the show the bigger the crowd, for crackerjack sidewalk superintendents, the real professionals, can't afford to give the best part of their working day over to the direction of little affairs.

Between the acts you can keep up interest by backing a truck up a bit too far so it teeters over the wooden precipice, time the break in the pressure hose so that the maximum number of Knothole Club members can see the crowd get a soaking, or dig into an Indian mound, a deposit of mastodon bones or a vein of golden-yellow iron pyrites. Somebody's sure to spread the rumor that gold's been struck.

And if you really decide upon a subway, when construction is well along, take a few boss Kibitzers for a long gloomy walk down the empty tunnel with only a weak bug-light to pierce the darkness. A kerosene lamp is even better. Down below the street when you finally reach the light again the maze of pipes, wires, cables, rods, and ropes is even more appalling than when viewed from above.

Boston's subway job on Huntington Avenue is about 90 per cent finished now, but at the upper end it's still (geologically speaking) a mess. Not many boulders to blast out, but there's plenty of gray slimy muck, a swift underground stream to control, powerful night lights to keep going, lots of shoring to put in and take out, cement to be poured and steel reinforcing to accomplish.

Above all, don't call on the police for any assistance. There's nothing that disturbs a railbird more than that corner-of-the-mouth growl, "Keep movin' buddy, what do you think this is, Madison Square Garden? Go on now, you can't stand there. Who's doin' all the shovin?"

Around the Corner—

C'est la guerre"—You might think that Connecticut picnic grounds were beyond the range of European war effects. But the fact is that the Stanley Works Mutual Benefit Association of Bridgeport and New Britain was forced to call off its picnic the other day—because of the war. The employment manager explained it was feared that instead of featuring "mutual benefit" the outing would likely develop mutual recriminations between various groups—should they chance to discuss the war.

"End of the Line"—Some boys over in Norwood the other day were using the thumb method to signal for free transportation back to Westwood. A quite superior looking vehicle pulled to the curb in front of them. One of the boys, saying "Thanks!" swung open the door and stepped in.

But at the same moment the driver stepped out, remarking drily: "And where would you be going? I'm just parking here."

Parental Activities Dept.—Baseball-playing mothers may not be as common a sight as baseball-playing fathers, but it is the opinion of a pair of youthful Brookline twins, Bobby and Joey, that when mother does take the field, she is big league material.

"I simply had to learn some baseball," the athletic parent explains, "because the twins' father is away from home so much. And now they would rather play old cat with me than with the other boys."

She stepped up to the improvised plate as Bobby made his wind-up. Ball and bat connected in midair—it looked like a home run with a close decision at the plate.

"Slide, mother, slide!" yelled Joey.

And mother did.

Sit-down Strike—We haven't heard of air-conditioned dog kennels yet, but here's one pup that has his own ideas of coolness in summer.

A sleek fox terrier was trotting along Massachusetts Avenue the other day. His leash, after the manner of leashes, was attached to a human at the other end, and hung comfortably slack. But suddenly, as they passed a corner soda fountain the leash tautened, and the dog's mistress turned. He was sitting squarely and determinedly upon the sidewalk, with no apparent intention of moving.

She tugged gently at the leash and admonished him. No response but an imploring look.

"So!" she said. "Another ice cream cone?"

That was it.

Lifesavers by the Pack—The effect was rather startling the other day when a young man at Magazine Beach on the Charles River found himself in watery difficulties and cried "Help!" Instantly 25 husky lifesavers bore down upon him, intent on rescue.

They were taking part in an exhibition of lifesaving technique on the beach when his call fell on their ears.

Federal Trade Help Declined By Stationers

Members of the National Stationers Association attending a New England convention here are confident that their National Economic Council assures the success of the trade without Federal help in war or peace. This confidence was expressed at the morning business session by President Owen G. Bayless and Secretary Charles P. Garvin of the national group from study they have just made on an inspection tour of their 60 local associations, covering every State.

Pointing out that the Association now handles 75 per cent of the volume in outfitting and supplying all types of business headquarters, from paper clips to interior decoration, Mr. Garvin emphasized the unity of the trade in anticipating emergencies by support of the 35-year-old National Association and by setting up the "economic council," composed of leaders in all phases of the trade.

"There are no 'economists' on the Council," he declared; "just men who know their business."

In explaining the growth of the service of the one-time paper supplier, Mr. Garvin said the trade has "kept step with civilization. We are equipped to install scientific lighting, air-conditioning, and interoffice communication; we even design chairs for posture as well as ease."

"We extend back to 1403 as a craft in England," Mr. Garvin recalled; "we were organized in 1556 as the 'Worshipful Company of Stationers' and even now have a Guild Hall in London. Eight out of the last 25 Lord Mayors of London have been Guild members, as is the Duke of Windsor."

As a link to this English heritage, the New England group yesterday afternoon heard Lancelot D. Spicer of London, President of the Stationers Association of Great Britain and Eire. He is said to be on an emergency mission to the United States for his Government, as well as on a business trip for his own concern.

The members held an "Old Fashioned New England Supper" at the Hotel Statler last night. A closed meeting for dealers only was held at the hotel today, to conclude the sessions.

Dorgan Enters Race for Clerk

Thomas Dorgan, Legislative Agent for the City of Boston and former Democratic member of the House of Representatives, yesterday filed in the office of Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State, papers for the Democratic nomination as Clerk of the Superior Court, Civil Session, in Suffolk County.

This position formerly was held by John P. Connolly, who resigned under fire of charges of job-selling in the Clerk's office.

WRUL Aims to Tell World American Point of View

Boston's unique radio station WRUL is focusing and reflecting the balanced thinking of "men of good will" all over the world today, said Walter S. Lemmon, its Founder and President. Mr. Lemmon spoke at a meeting of educators and others interested in discovering the most effective ways in which this nonsubsidized short-wave station, with its world-wide audience, can be used to speak out for sanity and to aid in the preservation of cultural values in this time of successive crises.

Hundreds of letters are being received, he said, from listeners in various parts of Europe, expressing gratitude for WRUL programs—with news as unbiased as it is possible to get it, and with educational courses and cultural periods, all untouched by war hysteria.

The value of this noncommercial radio station in voicing the ideals for which the United States stands—for all the world to hear—is recognized in Washington, Mr. Lemmon reported. He has received letters of commendation from the State Department, he added.

Hitherto the main work of the station has been of an educational nature. Through the cooperation of Harvard and other Greater Boston college professors, courses of various kinds have been made available to listeners all over the world. Now, however, it was agreed at the meeting, WRUL has the opportunity to speak out for the American point of view—in the same way that subsidized stations of some European nations speak from the standpoints of their governments.

Charles Seipmann, formerly of the British Broadcasting Corporation, responded to Mr. Lemmon's invitation to offer suggestions as to WRUL policy. He urged concentration on certain phases of the station's wide objectives. In particular, he recommended further emphasis on evening programs beamed to South America. Some of these are in Spanish—and one offers a course in English for Spanish-speaking listeners. The station can do a great deal, he said, to bind the Americas into a closer—and safer—unity.

Prof. William Y. Elliott of Harvard, specially commended the round-table type of program. This, he declared, made it possible to deal with controversial subjects in the fairest way—and also gave the world an example of the American way of doing things—with free discussion by a group of people holding different views.

Democrats Hail Martin's Choice

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Democrats joined Republicans in the House yesterday in prasing the selection of Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin (R), of Massachusetts. to be permanent chairman of the Republican national convention.

Tributes to Mr. Martin came as part of a demonstration honoring House Speaker William B. Bankhead (D), of Alabama, the Democratic choice for keynoter.

Representative John E. Rankin (D), of Mississippi, told Republicans they "couldn't do better" than to nominate Mr. Martin for President.

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D), of Virginia, predicted Mr. Martin would "acquit himself with honor—and perhaps some discomfort to the Democratic Party." Mr. Bankhead referred to him as "a great leader." Representative Harold Knutson (R), of Minnesota, said either Mr. Bankhead or Mr. Martin "is big enough to be President of the United States."

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San Francisco Group Well Prepared to Defend National Senior Track-Field Title

Olympic Club Will Present Powerful Group of Athletes

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Charles Hunter, coach and manager of the San Francisco Olympic Club's track and field team, has just announced the names of the athletes who will defend the Senior A. A. U. outdoor team title which the famous club won at Lincoln, Neb., in 1939. Never before has the club had such a wealth of athletic talent at its disposal and the indications are that the other competing clubs will have a hard job to beat the wearers of the Winged O. insignia.

The club team will be exceptionally strong in the sprints and sprint relay, the 400 meters and 1,600 meter relay, the 800 meters, high jump, pole vault, shotput, discus, javelin and broad jump.

In the 100 and 200 meters will be Clyde Jeffrey, who won the 100 meters at Lincoln in the sensational time of 10.2. Clyde has not been beaten over the 100 yards this season and he won at Long Beach in 9.4 to tie the world record. His teammate in the sprints is Harold Davis, the National Junior sprint champion. At the Compton Relays on June 7, this remarkable youngster won his heat in 10.3 and registered the same fast time in winning the final. While Jeffrey had been unbeaten over 220 yards during the 1940 varsity season, young Davis defeated him comfortably over the 200 meters at Compton in the remarkably fast time of 20.5—only .2s over Jesse Owens' world record. These two speedsters will be joined in the 400 meter relay by Richie Browning (who has run the 100 in 9.7) and Ken Battaglia (9.8) and this quartet will be hard to beat in this event.

In the 400 meters the sensational University of California freshman, Grover Klemmer, will head the Club's representatives. His performance in the 440 at Princeton on June 8, will undoubtedly give him greater confidence in his running ability and he will be the man to beat at Fresno. His companions in the 1,600 meter relay will be John Reese, (who ran a lap in 47.6 on June 7) and two members of the Stanford team which established a new world record for the mile relay—Ernie Clark (48.3) and Charley Shaw (47.5).

In the 800 meters the Club has a splendid representative in Paul Moore of Stanford. A 1:53 runner over the 880 in 1939, he has made such remarkable improvement this year that he ran into second place in 1:49 against John Woodruff (1:48.6) in the 800 meters at Compton. Should Ed Burrows (1:49.2) and Campbell Kane (1:49.9) also compete at Fresno this should be the greatest race on the program.

The Club team in the shotput is exceptionally good. Stanley Andersen of Stanford has a best mark this year of 55-3½; Bill Trout (Stanford) has done 53-4½; Herbert Michaels (University of California) 53-3½; and four other Club men have done 51 feet or better. While Al Blozis should win this event the Club has an excellent chance of winning the majority of points.

In the discus the Club has Pete Zagar (167-7½) and Phil Fox (167 feet). These should be able to extend both Blozis (167-4⅝) and Archie Harris (166-5¾). The Club has three other men with marks of 154 feet or better. Fox won this event for the Club in 1939 with the splendid distance of 172-4½.

Pat Turner of the University of California at Los Angeles, who has a best distance of 25-6⅜ this season, will lead the Club's broad jumpers and Boyd Brown of the University of Oregon, who heaved the javelin 232-7 on June 17, will be the best Club representative in this event.

Lester Steers and Johnny Wilson—the two greatest white jumpers in the history of track—will be competing for the Club in this event. These two friendly rivals have met three times this year. Once they tied at 6-9⅜, another time at 6-8⅜, and on the third occasion Steers jumped 6-10⅛ at Tuolumne but as there were no A. A. U. officials present no attempt will be made to have the performance accepted as a world record.

The team to represent the Club in the pole vault will consist of Cornelius Warmedam (15 feet); Kenny Dills (14-8); Deacon (14-2); and Hofman (14 feet). In the history of pole vaulting there has never been anything to equal the performances of Warmedam this season. The lowest height he registered in the seven meets he competed was 14-6. He also vaulted 14-7¼ (under floodlights at Fresno), 14-7¾, 14-8, 14-10 twice (once under floodlights at Los Angeles), and established a new world record of 15 feet at Edwards Field, Berkeley, on April 13. As he will be vaulting on his home field at Fresno, California, it would not be at all surprising if he again clears the tremendous height of 15 feet.

H. Archie Richardson

Memorial Tournament

Because of the excellent work done for the club by Ted Keefe during his long and active membership, Commonwealth Country Club in Chestnut Hill will hold the second annual "Ted Keefe Memorial Tournament" over the club course next Saturday and Sunday. Tournament conditions call for four-ball best-ball combinations at three-quarters of the combined handicaps. Play is reserved to club members, who may invite one guest to be a partner.

Four-Race River Sweep For Harvard

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 22 (AP)—A Harvard varsity crew that was immensely confident of its own low-stroking power defeated Yale last night by 31 seconds—a matter of about eight lengths—to give the Cambridge cohorts ample justification for painting the town, the Thames River and all adjoining precincts a vivid and indisputable crimson.

This triumph, to boil it down quickly to its most essential points, achieved for Harvard oarsmen the following:

Fifth Straight

1—Their fifth straight varsity triumph;

2—Their greatest winning margin since the 1920 boatload whipped the Elis by 35 seconds;

3—Their 13th consecutive conquest of a Yale crew, counting the annual combination or substitute races;

4—Their third straight four-race sweep of the river, something that never had been done in the 88 years of this classic regatta;

5—A tie with Yale in the varsity series at 39 victories each, the first time they have been on even terms since Yale pulled ahead in 1923, first year Coach Ed Leader came to New Haven.

This regatta, witnessed by the smallest spectator fleet and one of the smaller observation train crowds of recent years, was strictly no contest from the time the substitute Harvard boat beat the Yales by some seven lengths in Thursday evening's dusk.

Eleven Lengths

Yesterday morning the Crimson freshmen picked up the winning cadence, whipping the Eli yearlings by eleven lengths over two miles. The junior varsity, aided by a Yale coxswain who got off his course, turned in a two-length decision over the same distance. Then, as the finale to a day on which Harvard also won the deciding game of the baseball series, the varsity drove home the fateful and all-important blow.

Without victory in this race, the regatta could not have been a Harvard success, and for the first half-mile it appeared it might not be a victory for Coach Tom Bolles' oarsen.

Yale, beaten off the starting mark in both morning races, this time got away like a streak at the command to "row," whipping into a smooth-looking 39 set by stroke John Blair of New York, the Elis had gained a third of a length advantage in the first 440 yards.

Eight at the Finish

But it shrank quickly, it was down to little more than a deck, then a deck, then it had gone. Just past the half-mile mark the Harvards, who had started at 36 but settled down quickly, were definitely in front and moving away, and from there on it was a length and three-quarters at a mile; three lengths at two miles, six lengths at three miles and then eight at the finish of the upstream course.

This Harvard boat was a veteran combination. Six of its men were in the winning varsity a year ago. The stroke, Jack Wilson of Littleton, Mass., was jayvee pace-setter in 1939 and stroked the varsity to its triumph at Henley. The eighth man, Sam Goddard of St. Louis, is a junior who moved from fourth to first-string boat before this spring's race.

Yale, on the other hand, was a crew revised by Coach Leader only last Saturday. Last night there was much room to wonder when Yale will be able to get the upper hand, for Harvard retains all but three of its varsity men for next year; gets back the entire jayvee eight, and in addition will have those eleven-length-winning freshmen.

The varsity's time for four miles was 21m. 38s., well off the record, to Yale's 22:09. The freshmen times were 11:53 to 12:39, and the jayvee clockings 11:33 3-5 to 11:41 1-5.

Learning to Swim

The Backstroke

By Guy Larcom, Jr.

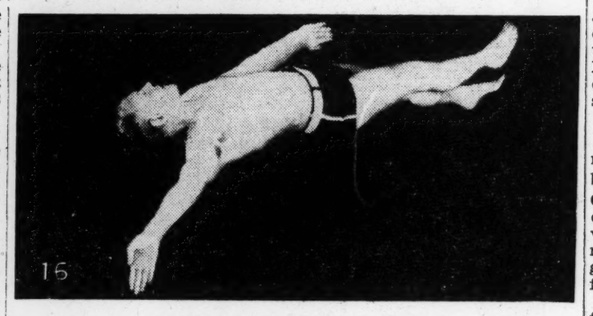
(Co-Author With Harold S. Ulen of "The Complete Swimmer")

This Is the Sixth of a Series of 12 Articles

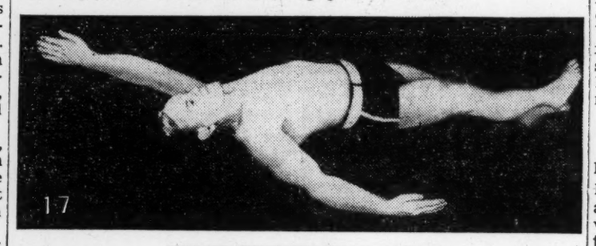
"Although mankind has long been loafing through the water on his back, the strokes used have been in the main under-water arm strokes of the paired variety with a scissors or breaststroke kick. There are a number of strokes of this sort; but none of them has the speed, power or value of the back crawl."

For most swimmers experienced as well as otherwise, floating motionless on the back is a skill demanding nice balance, carefully regulated breathing, full relaxation and, incidentally, calm water. Although it can and should be learned, most persons of ordinary bouyancy generally find it easier to rest on the back with the assistance of small sculling movements of the hands or a slight pedaling motion of the legs. There is no more restful position in the water. Many little strokes have been developed for swimming on the back that make no pretense at speed but much of comfort. Of these the paired arm pull and leg-kick seem to be most popular and will be discussed in the breast-stroke section.

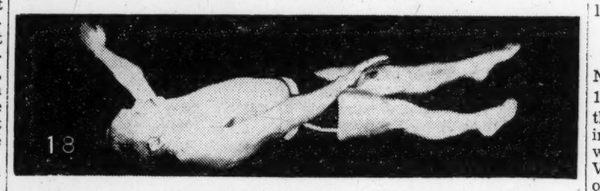
It was only logical that the principles of the crawl stroke should be carried over into the back-stroke, and today we have a fine new way of swimming on the back that shows great possibilities, if record-breaking is any evidence. The fastest form of backstroking, it is slower than the crawl but in a sense may be more natural because it permits freer breathing, with the face out of the water all of the time.



The backstroke pull is a simple sweep of the arm from an extended position over the head sideways back to the hips. The hand travels about a foot below surface but not so deeply as to cause the body to roll too far to either side. The pull begins when the extended arm "bites" into the water as in figure 16 (right arm there). The strong point occurs at about the position of the right arm in figure 17 or just before. The hooked elbow and wrist mean a firmer grip on the water.



At the end of the pull, the arm rolls inward, the thumb turning over toward the body and the little finger now uppermost leads the way out of the water (figure 18). Because this is an alternate overarm stroke, as is the crawl, one arm recovers through the air while the other is pulling. The recovering arm (the right in figure 18, for example) remains straight, elbow facing away from the body, the arm swinging on a line that will take it just outside the corresponding ear. It dips into the water again at a point somewhat out to the side rather than exactly at the rear of the head (see right in figure 16).



In this stroke, the head should be lifted slightly so that it is possible to see the feet, the rest of the body on a flat plane angling a few degrees down toward the feet. Breathing is of no special concern because the face is always above water. Inhale with one arm pull; exhale with the other. Balance is important, and if some find it difficult to achieve, they should look to the kick, for the kick acts not only as a propellor but as a rudder. The simple experiment of placing the feet in a tube and just using the arm stroke on the back will prove this statement; wavering unsteady progress will result.

The kick resembles the crawl stroke flutter — upside down of course. The rhythm or co-ordination is the same, three beats to a single arm-pull or six to a cycle. The legs pass each other three times during the single arm pull in Figures 16 and 17. There is a little more of a scooping movement in this kick, however, the power coming from the hips and the thighs. The knees bend slightly and pliantly so that the water is in a sense shaken backward off the legs by the alternate up and down action.

To master the co-ordination, it is best to push off backward, arms outstretched, chin in. Kick first and then sweeping one arm back to the hip begin the alternate arm pull in conjunction with the kick. A slow, even stroke will be the goal at first; indeed one of the values of the back crawl, is the graceful, relaxing pace at which it can be swum. Relatively easy to learn, a treat to swim, the fact that it is a new stroke causes it to be overlooked more often than it deserves.

Photographs and quotations are from the Complete Swimmer, published by the Macmillan Company of New York and obtainable at your local bookstore.

H.-Y. Regatta Chart

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Chart of the four-mile varsity race in the 78th annual Harvard-Yale regatta on the Thames River June 21:

	½ Mile	1½	2	2½	3	3½	Finish
Harvard	2:39 2-5 5:17 2-5	8:02	10:50	13:33	16:09	18:51	21:30
Yale	2:39 3-5 5:24	8:10	11:02 2-5	13:48	16:32	19:11	22:09

Junior varsity (two miles): Harvard 2:44; 5:34, 8:34, 11:33 3-5; Yale, 2:51, 5:42, 8:42 2-5, 11:41 1-5.

Freshman (two miles): Harvard, 2:50, 5:35, 8:37, 11:53; Yale, 3:97, 6:07, 9:23, 12:39.

Tennis Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER HARBORS, Mass.—The fourth annual invitation tennis tournament for men will be held at the Oyster Harbors Club, beginning July 6. Entries for the singles will close Thursday, July 4, and for the doubles Friday, July 5.

Harvard Elects Gray

RED TOP, Conn. (AP)—The victorious Harvard crew, meeting at the training camp after its fifth straight defeat of Yale, elected Sherman Gray, No. 6 oarsman, to captain the 1941 eight. Gray, whose home is in Salt Lake City, is a member of the class of 1941.

Fette to Brooklyn

Disposal of Lou Fette, right-handed pitcher, on waivers to the Brooklyn Dodgers was announced last night by John Quinn, secretary of the Boston Bees. Brooklyn was the only club to put in a claim for the hurler.

Concentration Plus

Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, the former national women's singles tennis champion who has turned her efforts towards helping young boys and girls become better players, has an interesting comment to make upon the early habit of concentration which enabled Katharine Hubbell of Dedham and Vassar to win the national college girls' championship at Longwood yesterday. "When Katharine was 11 years old, I began helping her," she declared, "and one of my first instructions to her was to practice keeping the ball in play off a wall, say for 20 or 30 times. The first time she reported after such a practice I asked her how many times she could keep the ball moving. She did not say much, but I finally wormed it out of her that she had stopped at 300 because she was getting tired."

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Yale varsity crew defeats Harvard at New London; Southern California wins NCAA track and field meet.

Changes Loom For All-Star Game July 9

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the National and American League teams take the field at Sportsman's Park, St. Louis, two weeks from Tuesday in the eighth annual All-Star Game, several familiar faces will be missing. Although the rival managers, Bill McKechnie and Joe Cronin, have not yet made their selections, recent events suggest that at least a dozen of the 1939 participants will sit this one out.

For the Americans last year, Manager Joe McCarthy used for a line-up and batting order: Doc Cramer in right field, Red Rolfe at third base, Joe Di Maggio in center field, Bill Dickey behind the bat, Hank Greenberg on first, Joe Cronin at shortstop, Joe Gordon at second and Red Ruffing on the mound. The club defeated the Nationals, 3-1, for the younger circuit's fifth triumph in seven starts.

New Stars Rise

However, the 1940 schedule has not been too kind to some of the boys. Rolfe, Dickey, Cronin and Gordon are not hitting among the elite and Ruffing has lost his winning touch. In their places, new stars have risen and must be given consideration when the time for selections arrives.

This has been a banner season for outfielders in the American League. Radcliffe, McCosky, Finney, Cramer, Williams, Wright, Selkirk and Greenberg are firmly established in the .300 class. Out of this group, Cronin will probably pick five men. For a first baseman, Joe will choose between Foxx, York and McQuinn, with the first named getting the edge because of his more consistent power. Young Roy Mack holds a comfortable offensive lead on the other second basemen, although Doerr, Heffner, Gordon and Gehringer may deserve consideration.

Appling Hitting

At shortstop, if Cronin does not play himself, will be either Appling or Boudreau. Appling is among the league's top hitters. It will be either Higgins or Clift at third base. The ranking catchers are Birdy Tebbetts and Frank Hayes, with Rollie Hemsley a possible third.

As this is written, five pitchers stand above the field: Feller, Milnar, Leonard, Newsom and Al Smith. It is interesting to note that three of these men wear Cleveland uniforms. Leonard's record is not as impressive as some others, but he is working with a last-place outfit.

National Changes

There will be changes in the National, also. Gabby Hartnett's 1939 starting nine had Hack at third, Frey at second, Goodman in right, McCormick on first, Medwick in left, Ott in center, Vaughan at short and Derringer on the hill. Only Derringer and McCormick are having what can be termed good years.

On July 9th, Bill McKechnie will probably use McCormick on first. For a second baseman Bill must choose from a group which includes Orengo, Rowell, Gustine and Herman. Herman's batting average is the lowest, but his experience may count. May, Lavagetto and Whitehead are the leading third sackers. Marion, Vaughan and Miller head the short fielders.

Moore of the Giants, Nicholson, Gleeson and Leiber of the Cubs, Walker of the Dodgers and Ross of the Bees are having good years in the outfield. With Lombardi hitting well under his normal pace, Harry Danning becomes the league's No. 1 catcher. Phelps and Lopez rank high, also. At least six pitchers stand out: Derringer, Walters, Thompson, French, Mulcahy and Hubbell. Lee and Fette, who shared the burden with Derringer last July, are out of the running.

Boston Box Score

Red Sox at Cleveland

BOSTON	AB	R	H	O	A
Finney rf	4	1	4	1	0
Cramer cf	5	0	0	3	0
Williams lf	4	1	1	1	1
Foxx 1b	4	1	2	13	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	1	6
Cronin ss	4	0	0	1	3
Tabor 3b	3	0	1	0	3
Desautels c	4	0	1	4	0
Wilson p	4	1	1	0	1
Totals	36	4	10	24	14

CLEVELAND	AB	R	H	O	A
Boudreau ss	2	2	1	3	0
Weatherly cf	3	0	2	8	0
Hemsley c	4	1	2	3	1
Trosky 1b	3	1	0	5	0
Bell rf	4	1	1	3	0
Chapman lf	4	0	0	2	0
Mack 2b	4	0	1	2	3
Keltner 3b	3	1	0	1	2
Milnar p	3	1	1	0	0
Totals	30	7	8	27	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Cleveland	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	x	7

Error—Cronin. Runs batted in—Williams 3, Foxx, Milnar, Boudreau, Hemsley 2, Bell 3. Two-base hits—Wilson, Foxx, Milnar, Boudreau, Weatherly, Finney. Home runs—Williams, Foxx, Bell. Sacrifice—Weatherly. Double plays—Doerr, Cronin and Foxx. Left on bases—Boston 7; Cleveland 4. Bases on balls—Off Wilson 3; off Milnar 2. Struck out—By Wilson 3; by Milnar 2. Hit by pitcher—By Wilson (Keltner). Passed ball—Desautels. Umpires—McGowan, Kolls and Ormsby. Time—1:55. Attendance, (estimated) 12,000 (Ladies' Day).

N. C. A. A. Qualifiers

MINNEAPOLIS, June 22 (AP)—Qualifiers for today's finals of the 19th National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field meet:

Shotput—Al Blozis, Georgetown; Elmer Hackney, Kansas State; Stan Anderson, Stanford; Herb Michael, California; Bill Trout, Jr., Stanford; Don McNeil, Southern California; John Bazyk, Pittsburgh; Roger Hoeger, U. C. L. A.; Archie Harris, Indiana; George Paskvan, Wisconsin. Best distance, Blozis, Georgetown, 56ft. ½in. (New meet record. Old record 55ft. 10⅜in. by Elmer Hackney, Kansas State, in 1939.)

Sports Here and There

Blozis Sets Shot-Put Record

Gathered from Associated Press Reports

MINNEAPOLIS — Two great sprinters—one a smooth-striding picture runner and the other a stretch pounding power driver—went to their marks in Minnesota's Memorial Stadium today for what promised to be a memorable fight for National collegiate speed laurels.

They were Norwood Ewell of Penn State and Clyde Jeffrey of Stanford. Their duel in the 100-yard and 220-yard dash finals of the 19th N. C. A. A. meet shaped up as a fitting climax to yesterday's preliminary program which saw giant Al Blozis of Georgetown establish a new meet and American record of 56ft. ½in. for the shot put, and Southern California and Stanford wage a great fight for places in the finals.

* * *

Clay Court Tennis

CHICAGO—Two of the finest exponents of defensive tennis—Frank Parker of Pasadena, Calif., and Don McNeill of Oklahoma City—match strokes today in the semifinals of the National clay courts tournament at the suburban River Forest Club.

These two players, forming the No. 1 ranking men's doubles team of the nation, play a similar game, composed of steady baseline play and adequate service. They meet for the right to battle top-ranking Bobby Riggs for the title in tomorrow's final.

Riggs earned a finalist's berth yesterday when he brushed aside Welby Van Horn, 20-year-old Los Angels comer, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

The women's championship lies between Alice Marble, English and American champion, and Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif.

* * *

Ski Federation Champion

SEATTLE—It's a bit out of season, but Bill Redlin of the Washington Ski Club learned today he had been recognized officially as the 1940 National Federation International de Ski champion.

The ski club received a communique from Henri Strand of Salt Lake City, president of the Intermountain Ski Association, reversing the decision of last March in favor of Walter Prager of Dartmouth. The event was held at Salt Lake City.

The basis of reversal was on computation in the slalom event. Redlin, of Seattle, who won the downhill, got the F. I. S. title on the basis of aggregate time for two slalom runs. Under the previous decision, the fastest slalom run was counted.

* * *

Harvard Nine Wins Series

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Capt. Tom Healey came off the bench in the ninth inning yesterday, checked a rally by Yale and gave Harvard a 4-3 victory in the deciding contest of the Crimson's three-game baseball series with the Elis.

Yale won the opening tilt of this year's series in New Haven, 8-7, in 12 innings and Harvard evened it Wednesday at Boston also by a 4-3 score.

Wood, son of the Yale coach, was elected captain after yesterday's game, played as a pre-view to the Yale-Harvard boat race, and Harvard chose Fred Keyes as its 1941 leader.

* * *

Jacobs-Dean Final Again

PHILADELPHIA—Helen Hull Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., and Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, qualified yesterday for their second tennis championship final in eight days with semifinals victories in the Philadelphia District women's title tournament.

Miss Jacobs defeated Miss Dean last Saturday, 6—1, 6—2, to win the Pennsylvania and Eastern states championship.

* * *

Eastern Skeet Shoot

STRATFORD, Conn.—The great Eastern skeet shoot got down to championship business today after a tune-up event that found at least three marksmen so highly tuned they were well-night perfect.

George Deyoe of Washington, D. C., won a shoot-off for the Class 1 title in the "World's Fair Special" yesterday after he and two others, Ed Lee of Norwich, N. Y., and Dr. Richard Westermeier of Buffalo, N. Y., each had brought down 100 straight targets.

Deyoe continued at the perfect pace in the shoot-off, smashing 25 targets while Lee had one miss for 24x25 and Dr. Westermeier four misses for 21x25.

Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

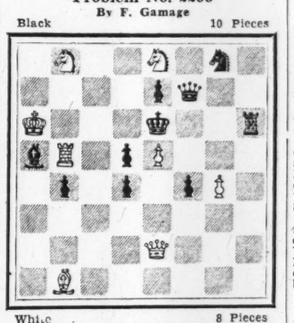
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

June 22, 1940

Problem No. 2255

By F. Gamage

Black 10 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

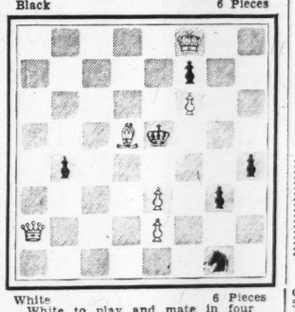
White to play and mate in two

(Third Prize, Western Daily Mercury, 1904.)

Problem No. 2256

By F. Gamage

Black 6 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in four

(From the Corsair, July 11, 1907. This is not any more difficult than a complex three-mover.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2253 Q-B2

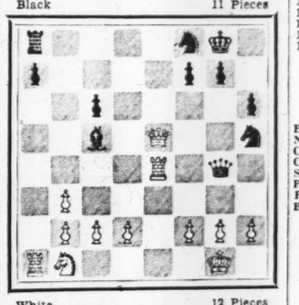
No. 2254. White K at QR3 should be White Q. Did any readers figure this out for themselves?

No. 2254.	1. Q-R5	KxKt
	2. Q-QB8ch	K-Kt3
	3. Kt-Q6	
	2.	K-Q5 or B5
	3. QxKRP	
	1.	P-Q5
	2. Q-KK8	
	1.	P-R5
	2. Q-K8ch	
	1.	K-B5
	2. B-Kt3ch	
	1.	P-Kt8(Q)
	2. Kt(B7)-Q6ch	

End-Game No. 516. Black wins: 1 . . . K-Kt5; 2 K-B2, K-R6; 3 K-Kt, P-R5; 4 K-R P-Kt4; 5 K-Kt, P-Kt5; 6 K-R, P-Kt6, etc.

End-Game No. 517

Black 11 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

Black to play and win

(Wayte-Williams, London, 1851.)

Notes

The May-June issue of the new printed C. C. L. A. Bulletin has just appeared. This is a great improvement over the mimeographed issues of the past and make it much easier to follow the doings of correspondence chess tournaments sponsored by the league.

In addition to being the official correspondence chapter of the United States Chess Federation, the league is affiliatd with the following state chess associations: Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Utah, New York, Washington, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Virginia, Wisconsin, Texas, and the Southern Chess Association.

The Second Grand National Tournament, which began Aug. 1, 1934, with 125 players was won by Eric W. Carlson, Swedish-born Californian. Mr. Carlson won the preliminary round with a score of 7-0. He then won the California State Championship by defeating F. Cook, 1-0. In the third round, he won the "All Western" States Championships, again with no losses, 6-0. In the fourth round, he defeated the "All-Eastern" champion, Harold W. Snowden of East Orange, New Jersey, by a score of 1½-½.

Those who do not have access to chess clubs will find correspondence an excellent substitute. The Correspondence Chess League of America is a good way to meet correspondence players all over the country. Walter F James, 4133 Tyler Street, Sioux City, Iowa, will give details.

Kashdan was leading the field when he met Reshevsky in the 13th round of the championship tournament played in New York. In the second session of play, when Reshevsky was a pawn behind, but with a dangerous passed QP Kashdan blundered badly and missed a forced draw.

Ruy Lopez

Kashdan White	Reshevsky Black	Kashdan White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	29 Q-Q	Kt-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	30 K-Kt2	Kt-Kt3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	31 Q-Kt2	Kt-B5
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	32 QxP	KtxB
5 Castles	B-K2	33 PxKt	P-R4
6 Q-K2	P-QKt4	34 P-B6	PxBP
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	35 QxRP	R-Q
8 P-QR4	B-Kt5	36 Q-R5	RxR
9 P-B3	Castles	37 BPxR	Q-Kt2
10 P-R3	B-R4	38 Q-Q8ch	K-Kt2
11 P-Q3	Kt-R4	39 P-Kt5	P-B4
12 B-B2	P-B4	40 K-Kt2 (a)	QxPch
13 PxP	PxP	41 K-Kt3	Q-Kt2
14 P-KKt4	B-Kt3	42 K-B2	K-R2
15 QKt-Q2	Q-B2	43 P-R4	P-B5
16 Kt-R4	P-Q4	44 PxP	P-Q7
17 QKt-B3	PxP	45 K-K2	P-K6
18 PxP	P-B5	46 Q-B6	K-Kt
19 Kt-B5	Kt-Kt2	47 Q-Q8ch	K-R2
20 RxR	RxR	48 Q-B6	Q-B2
21 Kt x Bch	QxKt	49 P-Kt6ch	P-P
22 Kt-R4	Kt-B4	50 P-R5	Q-B5ch
23 Kt-B5	BxKt	51 KxP	P-Q8(Q)
24 KPxB	P-K5	52 Q-K7ch	K-R3
25 R-Q	R-K	53 Q-Ktsch	K-Kt2
26 R-Q4	P-R3	54 QxPch (b)	K-R
27 B-K3	Kt-Q6	55 Q-Q6ch	K-K
28 BxKt	BPxB	Resigns	

(a) Probably inferior to 40 Q-B6ch

(b) Correct was 54 Q-K7ch, and if Q-B2; 55 P-R6ch, K-Kt; 56 P-R7ch, QxP; 57 Q-K8ch, with a draw by perpetual check.

This game, from the 14th round of the championship tournament, was Adams's best game, and ruined Kashdan's chances to win the tournament. Adams was able to open his King's Knight file, and at a critical moment sacrificed a Knight. This he followed up with an offer of a Bishop. Kashdan had to decline this offer, but his position was too difficult in view of Adams's marching center pawns.

French Defense

White Adams	Black Kashdan	Adams White	Kashdan Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	19 K-R2	K-R
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 R-B2	R-KKt
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	21 R-KKt	P-R5
4 B-KKt5	B-K2	22 KR-Kt2	P-R6
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	23 Kt-Kt5	QR-KB
6 BxB	QxB	24 PxKtP	P-R3
7 B-Q3	P-QB3	25 Kt x KP	Q x Kt
8 QKt-K2	P-QB4	26 BxP	Q-K2
9 P-QB3	Kt-QB3	27 BxKt	QxB
10 Q-Q2	Castles	28 P-Kt5	Kt-Q
11 P-KB4	P-B4	29 P-B5	Q-R2
12 Kt-B3	P-QKt4	30 P-K6	PxP
13 CastlesKR	B-Kt2	31 QxKtP	P-R4
14 P-KR3	P-B5	32 Q-K2	P-R5
15 B-B2	P-Kt5	33 P-K7	R-K
16 P-Kt4	P-Kt3	34 Q-K5ch	Q-Kt2
17 Kt-Kt3	P-QR4	35 P-B6	Q-B2
18 PxBP	KKtPxP	36 Kt-B5	Resigns

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	GB
Brooklyn	34	17	.667	
New York	33	18	.647	1
Cincinnati	35	20	.636	1
Chicago	29	29	.500	8½
St. Louis	21	30	.412	13
Pittsburgh	19	31	.380	14½
Philadelphia	19	31	.380	14½
Boston	17	31	.354	15½

Results June 21

New York 4, Cincinnati 3.
Brooklyn 10, Pittsburgh 8.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 5.
St. Louis-Boston, cold.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
Cleveland	36	22	.621	
Boston	31	21	.596	2
Detroit	32	22	.593	2
New York	28	27	.509	6½
St. Louis	27	31	.466	9
Chicago	26	31	.456	9½
Philadelphia	22	33	.400	12½
Washington	22	37	.373	14½

Results June 21

Cleveland 7, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 12, Chicago 1.
New York 12, Detroit 7.
Washington 1, St. Louis 0.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Echoes of Music in Paris

By Emile Vuillermoz

The following article was mailed from Paris before the occupation of the city by the Germans. It indicates the persistence of cultural life there right up to the last moments of pressure.

Paris

The present grave situation has not caused the activities of our opera houses to lessen. The last few days, we have been able to attend a number of important presentations at the Opéra-Comique and the Opera House.

At the Favart Hall, a ballet by Mlle. Jeanne Leleu had a "succès d'estime" with musicians. Mlle. Jeanne Leleu is indeed a composer of great merit whose seriousness and solid technique are widely respected. I do not know whether ballet is just the medium which best suits her temperament. I am persuaded that other forms of music would bring out better her special qualities. But a ballet score is, at present, the easiest to place in a large opera house.

Today no director will so much as read a lyric drama in five acts, whereas he will more readily accept a little twenty-minute score which he can turn over without responsibility to the theater's maitre de ballet. No great singing stars, no chorus groups, no supers: the law of the least expenditure of effort and greatest economy runs in favor of choregraphic art. All our young composers know this quite well, and that is why we have seen in the last few years so many ephemeral ballets on which so much talent has often been uselessly lavished.

★ ★ ★

The same day the Opéra-Comique gave us a revival of an opera bouffe by Offenbach, called "Les Dames de la Halle." This is a rollicking farce, the book of which does not shy at any comic extravagance. The roles of the robust wives are taken by men and the result is a sort of grandiose clowning of an uncommon kind.

Such a spectacle could be adequately handled only by the great fantasy producers of the music hall. Unfortunately, the necessity of singing a very well written score does not permit the adoption of this solution. The artists of the Opera House, however, made laudable efforts to divert us, without always succeeding. But what particularly struck every spectator was the extraordinary quality of Offenbach's score. Not only were his habitual qualities of verve, vivacity, and melodic and rhythmic invention present, but there was also an elegance of composition emphatically to be given all the consideration it merits. At the outset the tableau of the street cries of Paris amazed us, for it anticipates with thrilling exactness the same scene as treated by Gustave Charpentier in "Louise." Finally, one finds in this fantasy a magnificent parody of Italian opera drawn with art and skill. This long scene is a masterpiece of wit and observation. The parodist easily proves himself the equal of his illustrious models.

At the Opera we must record a brilliant success, a ballet by M. Marcel Samuel Rousseau, entitled "Entre Deux Rondes." We are transported one night to the halls of music at the Louvre. The old watchman has just made one of his rounds. He moves off. The works of art, profiting by this interval of silence and solitude, escape from their frames and come down from their pedestals. Dances take form in the deserted museum until the moment the footsteps of the old watchman, who has been drawn by the noise, are heard in the distance. But when he comes on the scene of the disorder, he finds, like the night-watchman of the "Meistersinger," complete calm and impeccable order.

This delightful subject was treated by M. Marcel Samuel Rousseau with charm and elegance. The clear and precise talent of this musician who has remained faithful to an academic and traditional ideal is well known, but the skill of his technique and the ingenuousness of his writing compel the respect even of those fond to extreme of dissonances. The success which this very agreeable score has received was very significant.

★ ★ ★

Some days later, they gave on the same stage the first performance of the "Médée" by Darius Milhaud. It is impossible to imagine a more complete contrast between two aesthetic modes. Darius Milhaud chose a subject which suited his dramatic temperament, fierce, violent. The legendary episode in which we see the vindictive sorceress causing one after another of those who surround her to perish, was admirably suited to his lyric pattern. It is a sign of the times, this apotheosis of one of the most despicable dramas of antiquity.

Many spectators asked themselves whether it was really advisable to treat musically such a theme. Was this butchery which strewed corpses all over the Opera House stage really worthy of such a long commentary?

But you know the way of Darius Milhaud, the man of paroxysms and piercing cries! His orchestra, bristling with aggressive dissonances, and his singers giving vent ceaselessly to furious clamor in harsh, savage declamation created an atmosphere worthy of the work. It is the art of clash, which evidently will not bear the scrutiny of informed musicians, but which, for some unknown reason, packs a telling punch for the crowd. In the realm of lyric drama it is the equivalent of "swing" which has such a success in the field of jazz with our young people.

★ ★ ★

For my part, I feel that such art is a manifestation of moral and aesthetic decadence. There is no logical evolution and still less is there any advancement from the language of a Debussy, a Fauré, or a Ravel to this brutal Volapuk which makes a clean sweep of all our traditions.

Mounted with much care, this horror spectacle was enacted with praiseworthy conscientiousness by Mlles. Frerrer, Jannie Micheau, and Lapeyrette, and MM. José de Trevi and Andreze. Some public protests followed the fall of the curtain, but on the whole this performance was received with an indifference which seems to indicate that the fashion of these would-be musical audacities is decidedly passé.

Alone among the companions of his youth Darius Milhaud has remained faithful to a "vanguardism" now outmoded.

I am one of those who deplore the fact that this musician, who is unquestionably gifted, does not make up his mind to take a more respectful attitude toward music.

'Three Fishermen'

Painting by N. C. Wyeth in the all-American collection of contemporary art assembled by the International Business Machines Corporation at the New York World's Fair.

New York Summer Concerts

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Further proof of the interest in music in near-by New Jersey has been furnished by the second and third concerts of the Essex County Symphony Society, given in the Newark Schools Stadium. On account of the weather the second concert had to be postponed twice, and even when it finally took place, on the evening of the twelfth, it did so under the handicap of a threat of rain. In spite of the delay and the atmospheric uncertainty, the audience numbered some 20,000. The third concert, favored by a clear night, attracted on the seventeenth a throng that approximated 25,000. No wonder that the series, which has only one more concert to run, is deemed a great success!

The program on the twelfth was devoted to Tchaikovsky, in token of the hundredth anniversary of his birth. Alexander Smallens, the conductor of these concerts, is a native of Russia, as is Mischa Elman, the soloist of the occasion, attendant circumstances that added their touch of special interest. The works selected comprised the "Marche Slave," the violin concerto, and the Fifth Symphony. It will be remembered that Mr. Elman was an outstanding pupil of Leopold Auer, and that Auer, after telling Tchaikovsky that the concerto was so difficult that it couldn't be played, proceeded eventually to play it himself and to teach it to his pupils.

It was in this concerto that Mr. Elman made his début, at a concert of the Russian Symphony Society in Carnegie Hall, New York, on Dec. 10, 1908, proving then, as he did again in Newark, that under the magic of his bow and fingers the difficulties vanished as if they had never existed.

★ ★ ★

The concert of the seventeenth was to have been an all-Wagner affair with two Metropolitan Opera singers, Helen Traubel, soprano, and Lauritz Melchior, tenor, as soloists. Mr. Melchior, however, dropped out of the project, and instead of engaging another tenor the management decided to limit Wagner to the first half of the program and allot the second half to American music.

Mme. Traubel, whose exceptional voice has been greatly admired here these last two years both in opera and in concert, was hardly at her best in Elsa's "Dream" and Elisabeth's "Greeting," but she sustained her part with admirable effectiveness in Isolde's "Liebestod." Recalled enthusiastically after this last, she added to piano accompaniment (played by the versatile Mr. Smallens) the "Zueignung" of Richard Strauss and Grieg's "I Love But Thee." Better placed with respect to the microphone, she delivered both with real splendor of tone, but at a pace that suggested a solemn processional.

To illustrate American music Mr. Smallens chose two sharply contrasting compositions — MacDowell's "Indian" suite and Gershwin's piano concerto (in F). Most appropriately the pianist was Oscar Levant. The conditions of performance were scarcely such as to present the time-honored MacDowell work in the strongest light. On the other hand, the Gershwin concerto went exceedingly well. Few would maintain, though, that it wears as sturdily as the earlier and less pretentious "Rhapsody in Blue."

★ ★ ★

On the evening of the fifteenth Alfred Wallenstein completed his thrice praiseworthy broadcast, over WOR, of the enchanting music of Mozart's "comic song-play" called in its original German "Die Entführung aus dem Serail." Mr. Wallenstein's direction of this music has been of a superior order, and it is to be hoped that he will continue to bring forward neglected masterpieces, of which there happens to be no lack!

At the World's Fair, on the afternoon of the sixteenth, the Ford Motor Company's thirty-seventh birthday was celebrated with a "concert garden party," held in the Garden Court of the Ford Pavilion, which brought forward Ferde Grofé's latest composition, "An American Biography," being nothing less than a musical life of Henry Ford himself! This "world première" was the only performance the work is to have till a Grofé program is presented in Carnegie Hall on Nov. 6.

"An American Biography" is scored for one electric organ and three specimens of that instrument of recent invention, the novachord. Mr. Grofé, a master of orchestral color, has produced interesting effects here, while employing his typical syncopated idiom in a chug-chug of machine-age imagery. For thematic material Mr. Grofé employs snatches of folkish tunes and a strongly marked motto subject. One should add that the guest of honor at this interesting "concert garden party" was none the less the 28,000,000th Ford car!

Denver Art Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

The forty-sixth annual exhibition of the Denver Art Museum is now on view with a selection of oils, water colors, prints, drawings, and sculpture and crafts.

While there are contributions by American artists from the east to the west coast, the better part of the exhibition represents the efforts of craftsmen of Colorado. However, artists today may be local in subject interest, but in method they seem to become more and more cosmopolitan. The bright and daring color, the formal emphasis, the marked simplification which characterize Paris-inspired styles are evident in Denver as they are at every art center which is up-to-date and aware. Painters seem to work with more gusto and momentum. The fuller means of expression permitted by the variations of modern practice are understood and grasped.

Most marked is the importance of design. Painters have been imbued with the idea that they must must translate the scene portrayed into clear and responsible design idiom. They do not imitate; they translate with appropriate accents and inflections. The vague and pallid approximations of Impressionist practice have given way to decisive statement, to firmness of texture, solidity of form. The murkiness of light and shade technique has been replaced with bright and transparent hues. Rhythm, too, is important and we discern the recurrence of basic measured motives in well articulated patterns.

★ ★ ★

Americans have not yet worked out a technique for painting their landscape, which is altogether appropriate. They still seem in the experimental state. It is a question whether that which they have learned from foreign sources will suffice, whether they will not find their way eventually to characterize in drawing and color the typical features of the mountains and plains and seacoast. Here in Denver we find the influence of Cézanne, of Derain, of Corot, and Renoir. The influence is not superficial; generally the performer shows that he understands the source material very well.

Outstanding contributors are Paul Parker and Ethel Magafan, both of Colorado Springs. Painters who are notable for interpretation of the American countryside are Paul Baumgardt of Kansas City, Marvin Cone of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Eugene Kingman of Tulsa, Okla., Duard Marshall of Kansas City, and Lew E. Davis of Scottsdale, Ariz.

There are several genre themes, which bear out further the tendency among many Americans to describe and satirize everyday life in the United States. Impressive is Louise Emerson Ronnebeck's "Intersection at Dusk."

★ ★ ★

The water colors to this visitor did not seem to reach the intensity of the oils, with some exceptions such as Paul Parker's "Bad Lands" and Chris Ritter's "Mushrooms." The prints and drawings show further evidence of American aptitude in the widespread practice of black and white drawing.

The Denver exhibition leaves us with the impression that the regional idea has not worked in the United States, that the art of painting relies upon cosmopolitan sources. Excellent color reproductions of modern masters are available everywhere; the important exhibitions gathered in New York penetrate all corners of the land eventually. Whether it is agreeable or not, we must face the fact that vogues travel fast in America.

D. A.

Comedy in London

By Harold Hobson

London

The first thing that strikes one about "She Loves Me Not," Eric Forbes-Boyd's comedy at the new Threshold Theater, is its exquisite sense of style. Mr. Forbes-Boyd's style is individual, but its individuality is based on an enriched knowledge of most of the best in this kind that has ever been done. Mr. Forbes-Boyd can take a virtue out of a predecessor, and use it to issues entirely his own.

There is, for example, no greater master in English literature of the antithesis—the balance of phrase against phrase in weight and meaning and cadence—than Samuel Johnson. Chiefly by means of this figure of speech the eminent Doctor discharged the thunderous cannon of his tremendous locutions In "She Loves Me Not," too, the antithesis is deftly used. But where Johnson frowned earth-shakingly, Mr. Forbes-Boyd is gay: where Johnson released a bombardment to split the skies, he leaps dexterously in, and, with a supple turn of the wrist, has his opponent's rapier flying over the trees. In the lounge of a hotel on the borders of the Romney Marsh, the proprietor, Mrs. Wake (Miss Viola Compton), is telling one of the guests, Simon Traill (Mr. Robert Beatty), that she has put by about £70,000. She has done this by means of a hobby "A hobby?" echoes Traill. "I thought that was something for a wet afternoon?" "For me," is the reply, "it has provided something for a rainy day."

This matter is of importance for Simon, who, a great talker himself, is prepared to rate the conversational excellence of money at a very high value. The plot of the play, indeed, turns upon Simon's efforts to achieve moral integrity by avoiding poverty. Most heroes of light comedy have a sharp eye for a pretty figure: and to Simon Traill £70,000 is a very pretty figure indeed. As the bank balances of his various lady friends change, his fancy changes with them, to leave him happily finding at the end that, though he does not marry for money, he is able to marry where money is.

At the Queen's Theater, Mr. Owen Nares and Miss Celia Johnson have discovered an enormous success in Miss Daphne du Maurier's "Rebecca." This is a somber tale, set in a huge and gloomy house in Cornwall which is dominated by the memory of the first wife of the hero, Maxim de Winter (Mr. Nares). That this lady turns out to have been entirely evil, we are not surprised, considering the nature of the friend and housekeeper, Mrs. Danvers (Miss Margaret Rutherford), she has left behind her. Mrs. Danvers is much given to creeping in a sinister manner down a broad staircase that issues out of a dark passage. It is perhaps a little hard to accept Mr Nares in the character of a murderer, but this acceptance provides a last act of notable tension, which makes the audience successfully forget that it is given only one side of the story. It is a story the audience finds greatly to its liking.

Their Drama's Elsewhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

There are two great problems in the British cinema world. The first is, shall the general public be allowed to see "Gone With the Wind"? The second, can it be persuaded to see anything else?

The producers of "Gone With the Wind," differ from the cinema exhibitors as to the price that should be charged at the box office for the opportunity of seeing this extraordinary film. The dilemma is a real one. Exhibitors are reluctant to put up their prices at a moment of national financial difficulty. Yet the enormous cost of the picture necessarily demands for the company a correspondingly large monetary return. This return cannot be guaranteed by the drawing power of the film at ordinary prices—which would be great—because its length (running for three hours and forty minutes) prevents its being shown to more than, at the most, three audiences a day.

However this may be, the British public is not at present very much interested in the sort of film which it can see at ordinary prices. The drama on which its eyes are fixed is in France, not in the West End.

Meanwhile, a few British studios are making films again. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer have completed their fourth picture on British soil. This is an adaptation of Dorothy Sayers' "Busman's Honeymoon." It has two American stars, Robert Montgomery and Constance Cummings. Bernard Shaw's "Major Barbara," a Gabriel Pascal production, with Miss Wendy Hiller as the heroine, and Mr. Robert Morley as Professor Cusins, is to be started in the near future.

Music in San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

The Golden Gate International Exposition last summer set great store by the pictorial arts but was slow in its recognition of symphony music. The few orchestra concerts that it did give were such a success that this year's exposition has launched a series of eight fortnightly concerts by the San Francisco Symphony and prominent soloists and conductors.

The first soloist was to have been Grace Moore. When she was unable to be present, her place was taken by John Charles Thomas. Mr. Thomas sang beautifully arias from "Tannhäuser," "Pagliacci," and "Barber of Seville" and songs of Grainger, O'Hara, and Bridge. Pierre Monteux conducted Saint-Saëns' "Heroic March," Wagner's "Lohengrin" Prelude (which was played especially well), Ravel's "Bolero," and the Franck Symphony.

Post-season concerts found the San Francisco Symphony and Mr. Monteux active. They gave a Tchaikovsky centennial program for the benefit of the orchestra's Pension Fund. The program included the "Pathétique" Symphony, the "Nutcracker" Suite, the "Hamlet" Overture, and the "Mozartiana" Variations.

The orchestra and its conductor paid their annual visit to the suburbs north of the Golden Gate Bridge to open the summer season of the Marin Musical Chest. The concert was outdoors at Forest Meadows on the Dominican College campus in San Rafael. A success was won by Sylvia Lent, San Francisco violinist, in Mozart's D major Concerto, which she performed with a style of Mozartian nicety and with freedom and warmth. Mr. Monteux directed Debussy's "Clouds" and "Festivals," Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Wagner's "Meistersinger" Prelude, Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet," and Sibelius' "Swan of Tuonela."

A Play About Shelley

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

Lady Longford has a command of dialogue of the everyday chatty kind. She has a way of making her characters talk so that trifling subjects seem important. All of which is another way of saying that Lady Longford's characters are human beings and that a pleasant evening may be spent in their company.

It was, therefore, no surprise to find that, when Lady Longford chose Shelley as a theme for a play she passed by the early tempestuous years of the poet's career and presented him during those last months in Italy. We saw Shelley at his best and kindliest, albeit he would occasionally show signs of the storm that still smouldered in him. There is not much to tell about those days in Pisa, but such as there is Lady Longford has made into a charming play.

In the calm atmosphere of that Pisa home, Shelley still imagines himself as Ariel to the Miranda of Jane Williams, who, with her husband, gave Shelley and his wife, Mary, loving sympathy.

★ ★ ★

A dramatic vein is introduced through Byron and Clare Clairmont. There is a scene of much power in which Shelley is on the brink of quarreling with his friend. Byron vanishes from the scene toward the middle of the play and, when Clare becomes reconciled to the passing on of Allegra, the peace and calm of the Shelley circle are restored. Once more the poet sings frequently. Lady Longford has introduced, easily and naturally throughout the play, brief scenes in which Shelley reads to Jane his new poems.

The last act takes place by the seashore and it explains the play's title, "Sea Change." Trelawny, wanderer and soldier of fortune, who has been one of the little group in Pisa, once more feels the wanderlust which the sea stirs in him. Shelley and Williams accompany his yacht in their tiny sailing boat. Then comes catastrophe which is conveyed to the three waiting women, Mary, Jane, and Clare, by Trelawny, who with gentle tact leaves them to their sorrow. The last few minutes of the play are beautifully conceived and shot through with delicacy.

★ ★ ★

The play is deftly constructed and flows along on easy dialogue. The more dramatic moments, however, prove Lady Longford to be capable also of vigorous writing. There is fine contrast between Byron's scene with Clare and his subsequent scene with Shelley.

Blake Gifford as Shelley was illusive, and strong in his moments of revolt. John Izon gave Byron the right note, revealing the various facets of that character. Vivian Dillon stood out among the women as Clare Clairmont, and Nora O'Mahony was the witty and sympathetic Mrs. Mason. The play was well staged by Gerald Pringle and was generally well cast.

One-Man Printing Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

Printing exhibitions are rarely confined to the work of one man, but Birmingham School of Printing, department of the College of Arts and Crafts there, and home of a fine tradition in the craft, has recently held such an exhibition in honor of George W. Jones.

Henry Lewis Bullen, of the Typographical Library and Museum of Jersey City, has written of this master-craftsman in the "Inland Printer" that he is the best all-round printer Great Britain has ever produced. His printing had had behind it, Mr. Bullen added, deep devotion to the occupation as an art, and an ardent desire for the cultural advancement of every person employed in printing. He created three types, Granjon, Venezia, and Estienne, and his accomplishment in adding new dignity to letter-press is more than matched by his revival of old borders and other ornaments in printing, and by his liberal employment of artists to create new designs. In a utilitarian age, he has given printing an aesthetic distinction which is the setting for great things in literature.

Recognition of this is seen in the presence of books, printed by him at his press at the Sign of the Dolphin in London, in the collections of the First Editions Club of New York. These include "The Chimes" by Charles Dickens with illustrations by Arthur Rackham, and Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," both of which were represented by specimen pages in the Birmingham exhibition. Other outstanding examples were the printer's own catalogue of his private collection of books, printed in the exquisite Civilité type of Robert Granjon, with borders by Geoffroy Tory, whose wood engravings stand out in the long history of printing.

To the achievements of this printer in letter-press must be added a significant contribution to the advancement of color printing. One of the first to use color process blocks for the illustration of books in England, his best examples of color work win admiration by their fidelity to the originals in reproductions of paintings by old masters and pictures for books on natural history. His best accomplishment is seen in the catalogue of the Leonard Gow collection of Chinese porcelain. By experimenting with inks and glazes he obtained an impressive fidelity to the rich lusters and subtle tones of the Chinese potters.

Concurrently with the exhibition, Leonard Jay, head of Birmingham School of Printing, published a brochure tribute to Mr. Jones, printed by students at the school. In this, comment was made on the fact that Worcestershire, where Mr. Jones was born and to which he has returned in retirement, also produced two other great figures in the long history of printing, John Baskerville and William Caslon. L. B. P.

Museum of Modern Art

Child With Dog

Late eighteenth-century oil by an unknown artist, lent by the National Museum, Mexico City, for the Twenty Centuries of Mexican Art Exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

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AMUSEMENTS

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Tickets 50c, $1, $1.50, $2. No Tax
BENEFIT—PENSION FUND
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26
CHILDREN'S NIGHT
FRIDAY, JUNE 28
EGON PETRI—Soloist
(Benefit—HOLLAND RELIEF FUND)
SATURDAY, JUNE 29
CLOSING NIGHT

BOSTON (STAGE)

NORTH SHORE PLAYERS
Pleasant St. Marblehead, Mass.
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BOSTON (MOVIES)

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IRENE DUNNE
CARY GRANT
MY FAVORITE WIFE
2nd FEATURE BABY SANDY SANDY IS A LADY
RANDOLPH SCOTT GAIL PATRICK
Also "U. S. NAVY—1940" in MARCH OF TIME

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
HELD OVER—2ND WEEK
'THE MORTAL STORM'
Margaret Sullavan • James Stewart
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 200,000
Previous day's sales 333,320
1940 volume to date 123,173,925
1939 volume to date 104,718,385

Leaders Edge Forward In Dull Session

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Leading stocks edged forward in today's market despite the inclination of most traders to await France's decision on Germany's armistice terms.

Dealings were sluggish from the start. While there were minor declines in evidence here and there at the beginning of the final hour, fractional advances predominated.

Wall Street seemed mildly cheered by indications the British may have taken the major part of the French fleet, thus bettering their chances of stopping the Nazis. Business news at home remained more bullish than otherwise and, while potential share buyers were timid, absence of selling pressure was encouraging.

Stocks receiving support were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, J. C. Penney, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit.

Bolstering market sentiment were reports of expanding department store sales throughout the country. The Federal Reserve summary estimated distribution in this line for the week ended June 15, was 9 per cent larger than in the corresponding 1939 period. Best increases were shown by the districts of Cleveland, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Richmond, and Atlanta.

Holders of the rails found comfort in a forecast of the Midwest shippers advisory board that third quarter freight loadings in the central territory would be the highest for these months since 1931. It was expected shipments would top the same quarter last year by 12.9 per cent.

Bond Trend Indefinite

Bond traders balked at taking a definite market position today until some of the mystery surrounding French-German peace negotiations cleared up.

Gains and losses, mostly of fractions, were well balanced as the short session swung to a close.

In the foreign list Italian issues headed upward but losses were posted for loans of Germany, Denmark and Argentine. Queensland 7s jumped 4½ on a single sale.

International Paper 6s livened trade in the domestic list with a 2½-point jump. The issue has been advancing since paper prices started up because of supply problems. International Telephone 5s was also a brisk mover with a gain of around a point.

Trimmed narrowly were Goodrich 4¼s, Santa Fe 4s of '95, American & Foreign Power 5s, Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65 and Studebaker 6s.

Lehigh & New England 4s, normally a slow mover, broke 8 points on small turnover.

War-Risk Insurance Rates Again Raised By U. S. Underwriters

NEW YORK (AP)—For three consecutive days American Marine insurance underwriters have increased war-risk insurance rates on shipments to and from the East and Far East on the belief that a German commerce raider is operating in the South Pacific.

During the war of 1914-1918, the German raider "Wolf" wrought havoc on shipping in the South Pacific and there have been rumors that another raider—possibly a pocket battleship—has been sent by Germany to harass British shipping around the Cape of Good Hope.

WASHINGTON, (AP)—President Roosevelt urged Congress to enact legislation providing for marine war risk insurance on merchant vessels, emphasizing that the need for government insurance of this type "may become acute at any time."

In a letter to Vice-President Garner, the President said that American shippers faced the possibility that insurance protection for ships, cargoes and crews could not be supplied in the American insurance market nor in the world market.

"The Government therefore," he wrote, "must be in a position to supply the insurance protection necessary to keep American waterborne commerce moving in any such emergencies."

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder Peabody & Co.
12 noon, June 22

	Today $	Prev. Day $	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	††	†	$4.2397
Cables	3.63	3.57½	4.2397
France—franc	††	††	†
Belgium—belga	††	††	.1695
Switzl'd—franc	.2262	.2263	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Holland—guilder	††	††	$
Sweden—krona	.2388	.2386	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1785x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0368x	.0368x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2210	.2210	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso*	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3800	.3800	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3030	.3030	.6180
Java—florin	.5335x	.5335x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2187	.2187	*
Shanghai—dol	.0600	.0600	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4175	.4175	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8075	.8025	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1975x	.1975x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.022883 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ††Paper rate. †Not quoted. xNominal.

—1940— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	56	56	56	Jun21
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	41	40	40	Jun17
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	17	17	17	Jun14
19½	12½	Addressog (1.40)	3	12⅞	12½	12⅞	Jun15
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	6	39½	38¾	39½	Jun21
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅜	⅜	Jun17
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun21
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8½	8	8½	+ ½
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	4	10¾	10	10	Jun20
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (½e)	2	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun19
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	152½	150	152½	+1½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	2	9⅛	9	9	Jun20
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	11½	11½	11½	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	58	58	58	Jun13
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	5	27⅜	27½	27½	— ¼
16	11	Alpha Cem (½e)	3	12	12	12	Jun19
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Jun20
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun18
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	4	44½	44	44	Jun20
21	14⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
75	41¾	Am Airlines	8	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ¼
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Jun21
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	5	5¾	5½	5½	Jun21
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	35½	35½	35½	Jun20
116½	67	Am Can (4)	5	98½	98	98⅛	Jun20
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	170⅞	170⅞	170⅞	— ⅛
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	6	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
51¾	34	Am Car pf	6	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¾
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	14	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun17
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	4	120	119	120	Jun21
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun19
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4½	4½	4½	Jun19
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun19
6⅜	3½	Am European	5	3½	3½	3½	Jun17
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	28	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ¼
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¾
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	4	15⅜	14¾	15⅜	+ ⅜
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	3	24	24	24	Jun21
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Jun20
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jun18
37⅜	15⅜	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Jun18
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+1¼
65⅜	3	Am Internat'l	6	3	3	3	Jun21
42	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Jun20
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	4	13½	13¼	13½	+ ½
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	3	47¼	47⅛	47⅛	Jun19
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun20
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jun21
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	95	95	95	Jun19
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	9	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(33⅓k)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	+1¼
54	28¼	APL $5pf 2.81¼k	6	43¼	42	43¼	+ ½
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	15	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	5	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5½k)	3	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	Jun18
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun20
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Jun21
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1.25e)	6	37⅛	37	37	
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	128½	128	128	Jun19
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53	53	53	Jun17
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	9	25⅜	24¾	25⅜	+ ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun13
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	15	15	15	+ ⅞
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	76	76	76	Jun21
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Jun18
175½	145	Am T & T (9)	8	156⅜	156	156¼	— ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	75	75	75	+1
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	6	75½	75½	75½	+ ¼
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	140	140	140	Jun19
53¼	25⅛	Am Type Fdrs	8	37⅜	35⅜	33¼	Jun19
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	50	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	Jun11
12	6	Am Woolen	28	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ¾
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	16	42½	39⅞	42½	+2⅜
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	2	21	20¾	21	
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	Jun20
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	11	11	11	Jun17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	25	25	25	Jun17
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	100	100	100	Jun20
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	10	5	5	5	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	8	43	38½	42½	Jun20
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (½e)	1	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun21
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	5¼	5	5	Jun20
8	7⅜	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	29½	Associates In (2)	3	29½	29½	29½	Jun18
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	3	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	50½	50½	50½	
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	2	12	12	12	+ ¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	10	10	10	Jun17
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun17
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Jun21
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Jun21
9⅝	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	45½	45	45½	+ ¾
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	3	61½	61½	61½	Jun17
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jun11
51½	17⅝	Austin Nichols	6	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun21
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
B							
197⅛	123⅜	Bald Loco ct	8	153¼	155⅛	155⅛	+ ⅜
63⅜	23¼	Balt & Ohio	1	3½	3½	3½	— ½
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	13	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	Jun20
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9	9	9	
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	10¼	10	10	Jun20
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun21
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	9	8¼	7¾	8	Jun20
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Jun20
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	Jun21
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun20
67½	66	BelgNRpt(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	4	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	2	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	Jun20
56¾	49½	Ben Ind Lpt(2½g)	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	
59	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Jun20
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	12	76½	75⅝	76½	+ ¾
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	Jun21
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun17
22½	15	Black & Dk(1)	3	17½	17½	17½	— ½
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun21
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun20
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	6	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	20	20	20	+ ½
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	3	18½	18¼	18½	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	8	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun11
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	32⅞	32¼	32⅞	Jun21
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	Jun20
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	16	9⅛	9	9	Jun21
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	43	43	43	Jun18
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	30	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
25½	13¼	Bklyn U G (¾e)	3	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	11	19½	18¾	18¾	Jun18
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	5	8	7⅝	8	+ ¾
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun21
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	11	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	4	28½	28¼	28¼	Jun21
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	24⅝	24½	24½	
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
12½	7⅜	Burr Ad M(.20e)	2	8	8	8	Jun21
5¼	2⅜	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun21
6⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf (1½)	1	18½	18	18½	Jun19
4⅜	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun19
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM)Co	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jun20
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	3	11	10⅝	10⅝	Jun18
C							
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
17⅜	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Jun21
31⅜	15⅜	Cal & Hecla(½e)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun21
23½	11¾	Can Dry	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jun21
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun18
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	2	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun21
75	39¼	Case (J I)Co	4	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jun21
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ⅜
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	3	25⅜	25½	25⅜	
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jun15
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun21
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	Jun18
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	2	5½	5½	5½	Jun18
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 8
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	1	28½	28½	28½	
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jun21
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	19	19	19	
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	1	20½	20½	20½	
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	13	13	13	Jun13
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	5	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	Jun17
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	6	4	4	4	Jun20
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jun12
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	5	½	⅜	⅜	Jun19
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun18
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun14
¾	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun18
143¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	32¼	31½	32¼	Jun19
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun17
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun17
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun18
11½	⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun18
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	11	64	63	63⅝	+ ½
14¼	10⅛	City I & F .60e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun20
4⅛	2	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun13
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¾e)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Jun21
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	1	33	33	33	Jun20
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	10	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	7	34½	33⅛	34½	+1⅜
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1⅛e)	4	104½	103½	104½	+1⅜
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Jun18
20	10⅛	Colgate P ½)	6	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
94	94	Colg-P pf(4½)	1	94	94	94	Jun13
35½	16½	Collins&A (2¼e)	1	22	22	22	Jun21
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun20
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	6	18	18	18	
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	1	18	18	18	Jun21
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	37	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	76	76	76	Jun19
43⅞	14¾	Colum Pict	3	43¾	43⅜	43⅜	Jun18
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jun17
91¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	3	76	76	76	Jun21
4	2⅞	Coml Credit (3)	2	28	28	28	
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	95	95	95	Jun20
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	34	33½	33½	Jun21
113	97	Com Tow pf(4¼)	2	100	99¾	100	Jun20
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
79	33	Com'th & South	79	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
1½	¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	55	55	55	Jun21
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	9	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ¼
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3	3	3	Jun21
3	15¼	Congoleum (1)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
24⅜	14	Congress Cigar	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	8	Congress Cig ct	16	12	12	12	Jun19
12	10	Consol Aircraft	16	21¼	20	20	Jun20
31½	17⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	10	10	10	Jun19
16	7⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Edison (2)	1	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ⅝
32⅞	23	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ⅞
110⅛	97¼	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun21
1⅛	⅝	Cons F pf (½k)	2	6	5¾	5¾	Jun10
10½	5¼	Cons Laundries	82	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun21
4½	2¼	Consol Oil (.80)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Con RR Cuba pf	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
2¼	1	Consol'n Coal	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun21
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun20
10½	8¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	7	95	95	95	Jun18
104	93¼	Container (½e)	6	12½	12¼	12½	Jun21
19½	9⅞	Cont Bak (A)	3	8⅛	8	8	Jun20
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (B)	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	78	78	78	Jun19
97½	70	Cont Can (1e)	6	41⅜	41	41⅜	Jun21
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Jun19
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¾e)	9	6¾	6½	6½	Jun20
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	33½	33½	33½	Jun21
4¾	2	Cont Motors	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (½e)	1	17⅞	17

Buoyant Sales Recorded in Retail Stores Throughout the United States

British Assume All French War Orders in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The effects of the French capitulation were felt throughout America—from Detroit to Buenos Aires, according to a survey by Business Week. And, continues the report, the President shocked Berlin with prompt announcement that the United States was setting up at once a great trading agency to handle the sale of all export surpluses in North and South America.

The sharpest reaction, according to the magazine, was naturally felt at the New York headquarters of the Anglo-French Purchasing Mission. Almost at once the reception rooms of the mission were crowded with American manufacturers who wanted to know what was going to happen to the millions of dollars of orders which they had been executing for the French at top speed. They were not kept waiting long. All of France's war orders were taken over by the British.

Though the machine-tool industry holds outstanding French orders worth $75,000,000, out of a total of $128,000,000 that had been placed here by Paris since last September, there was little worry evident, for practically all the orders were for standard equipment, which is in such great demand that it would quickly be taken up by any of a number of potential buyers.

Outstanding plane orders for the French amounted to 2,910 combat ships and 400 trainer planes. The British want all of these. They are also boosting their own orders for airplane engines.

There is no fear that industry will suffer from the loss of the French business, Business Week states. The British have ample cash to pay for the orders they are taking over, and they probably will take up some of the slack themselves with huge new commitments. But even if they do not, the aviation, machine tool, and steel industries—where most Allied business has been placed—are now booked for months in advance, so that a loss of French orders now, and possibly of British orders in the near future, will not have more than a momentary effect on business, unless Washington fails completely to meet the popular demand for an immediate massive defense program.

The reorientation of trade in northern Europe, with Germany as the new hub, has begun. A Danish trade delegation has arrived in Moscow. The details and scope of the forthcoming talks are undisclosed as yet, but Russia and the German satellite are expected to set figures that will greatly exceed last year's Soviet-Danish trade turnover.

The Danes are particularly interested in Russian fodder and other agricultural products, also oil. Moscow wants the excellent Diesel engines, ships, and railway rolling stock Denmark can produce. Russia received its last ship from Denmark in 1937.

The immediate availability of part of the Danish merchant marine, now lying in Danish and Baltic ports, all set to begin the transport of heavy shipments, is expected to speed the negotiations toward a successful conclusion.

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Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 17

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20

Political and Economic Scene Changes; Results Uncertain

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—So breath-taking has been the speed with which the political and economic outlook of the whole world has changed in the last five weeks that it still seems almost impossible to even guess about the far-flung implications.

With dramatic suddenness the 1940's seem likely to be as different economically from anything in history as were the two decades after the world war from anything that had come before, or from each other.

The next five years bid fair to bring changes as sharp as those of the five years from 1914 to 1919. Historians of the future may take 1940 as a turning point as sharp as 1776, 1793, or 1861.

For once, the President's flair for the stupendous, the surprising, and the exciting, seems in tune with the times. That the stock market is so quiet seems ominous; huge events remain to be discounted as soon as their shape can be discerned.

Economic Unit

The continent of Europe seems on the way to become a vast economic unit, but an economic unit faced with famine, and the students of revolution are now wondering whether famine will cast up new political forces to challenge the now unchallengeable power states.

It remains to be seen now far the Germans, with their extraordinary organizing ability, can hold the new system together as an economically fragile unit delicately balanced between creative and destructive forces. The Danube wheat crop is poor; the German war machine rides on ersatz and on its nerve; the results hang delicately in the balance.

A show-down seems to impend, in the next year or two, between an industrial machine such as the German, built on dread, and an industrial machine such as ours, built on freedom. There are too many points of friction for them to exist side by side—the fate of the French and British navies, the Allied possessions, South American politics, our trade with Europe, the oncoming need for us to feed Europe again through the German lines, and so on.

Turning from Europe to here, speculators are studying the possibilities and implications of our need to combine the mechanical and military effectiveness of a totalitarian state with the freedom of Anglo-Saxon institutions.

The specifications of such an economy are being sought. They include, apparently, the end of vested interests, whether those of property or those of political pressure groups. On the one hand priorities, the pooling of industrial potential, and the allocation of raw materials, seem likely to replace the "higgling of the market" as a means of getting output. On the other, they seem to mean that jurisdictional strikes, restriction of output, and limitation of apprentices, must give way to "dilution of labor" and a reverse movement toward applying the most efficient methods to all industrial activity, toward the encouragement of mechanical aptitude, and toward the intensive installation of all possible labor-saving machinery.

Methods Discussed

Henry Ford says he can produce 6,000 Merlin engines, so Mr. Knudsen, who used to work for Ford, says that we need $43,000,000 to pay the Ford Motor Company, so Congress appropriates the $43,000,000. The limit of our expenditures, and so of our national debt or credit, is the productive capacity of the country, and the multi-billion-dollar figures mean little or nothing compared with the industrial facts about what can be produced by whom and how soon.

Treasury outlays and budget deficits seem likely to expand not to any imagined debt limit but to the point where American industrial activity for defense purposes takes up the entire productive capacity of this country. The limit will be reached not when the national debt reaches $49,000,000,000 or whatever point Congress may temporarily decide, but when American industry has been so accelerated that there is no remaining slack in our capacity to produce raw materials, and staple prices begin to rise in an ominous fashion.

Essentially the credit and currency system is already based on commodity prices and not on gold; it only remains for the national emergency to become so severe that at long last the outmoded theorizing that clusters round the gold standard is swept aside for something more free and realistic.

Effect on Industry

Unheard-of things are already happening in economics. There is talk of freezing skilled labor in shipbuilding and aircraft works. Priorities are already here in practice in the machine tool industry and certain other lines, and are coming apace in more and more branches of American industry.

The younger generation is soon to learn the essentials of production for use and not for profit, never taught in classical economics—about the relative merits of priorities versus competitive bidding; about the time element in tooling up for mass production; about the economies in overhead cost of huge orders over the present tentative educational orders; and about the delays in mass production which may result from concentration on quality and from last-hour changes in design.

The creative satisfactions inherent in the handling of power-driven tools are about to become a cult replacing the acquisitive satisfactions inherent in the exploitation of outmoded political institutions.

All this has meaning for the stock market, but speculators are still feeling around to determine what the meaning is.

Synthetic Rubber Development Making Rapid Strides in U. S.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Addition of Ameripol to the family of synthetic rubber materials, Buna, Koroseal, Neoprene, and Thiokol might not have quite the importance it enjoys today if public attention were not so rigidly fixed upon the naval lifeline the United States has established in recent months to Oceana; in particular to the Dutch East Indies whence comes 85 per cent of its annual rubber imports.

Hevia braziliensis, the South American tree whose scions planted in Dutch, French, and British colonies in the Far East broke up a New World monopoly, still holds its place as the most important source of raw rubber in the world. In American warehouses there is approximately five months' supply, enough to tide us over a period which the manufacturers of artificial rubber say would be needed to go into mass production of substitutes on a larger scale than is now necessary.

All of which means the "lifeline" can be coiled for use elsewhere, for the problem now is one of dollars and cents. The cost of laboratory rubber is admittedly higher than Nature's product, but not enough so to warrant going to war over it.

Set Up Rubber Farms

Looking ahead 15 to 20 years the United States Government and individual rubber companies have gone to work establishing rubber farms in Latin America. There is just enough danger in the international situation to warrant this action they feel, and they would rather see the business go closer to home anyway.

In addition, there are many small shrubs whose milky juices can be made to give a good quality rubber, but to account for any sizable part of America's needs from this direction would be a matter of years, not months. Furthermore the cost would be higher, approaching that of the laboratory products.

As Germany did before the present war, we can continue to stock up on natural rubber, but unfortunately only to a certain point, for crude rubber deteriorates in storage. It should be replaced at least every two and a half years.

Ever since the time celluloid became a substitute for ivory, the words "synthetic" and "artificial" have acquired new meanings allying them with "inferior," but when the chemist talks about synthetic or artificial rubber he means a product which under all tests proves more satisfactory than natural rubber. In fact for some tasks, principally where rubber might come in contact with oil or petroleum products, laboratory rubber alone is useful.

Germany Makes Rubber

Buna or Germany's rubber-like product was the first to meet and stand up under severe tests. About its excellence there was never any doubt, but the cost is half again or double as much as natural rubber. It is made from coal and lime which is turned into acetylene, then butadiene, and finally polymerized to form sheet Buna. Used for tires it will outwear natural rubber three times.

After Europe's success (for Italy, Russia, France, and England quickly followed in Germany's footsteps) du Pont chemists produced Duprene, later changed to Neoprene, and then came Koroseal and Dow Chemical Company's Thiokol.

Now Ameripol, so-called because the name signifies a polymer or recombination of molecules in all-American raw materials, to produce something new in a rubber-like product. Its base is petroleum broken down to butadiene, liquefied, mixed with other ingredients prepared from air and natural gas, and then made into a milky emulsion by means of a soap produced from American agricultural sources.

Ameripol was developed by the synthetic research division of B. F. Goodrich Company headed by Dr. Waldo L. Semon, the man who earlier developed Koroseal, a similar end product.

Demand For Tires

According to Fitch's Investors Service the consumption of crude rubber in May in the United States amounted to 51,609 tons, about the same as the monthly average to date this year, and about 10 per cent larger than a year ago. With automobile production promising to continue on a high scale, and gasoline consumption running around six per cent higher than last year, it looks as though the tire demand would show further gains.

Then in addition to increased normal demand, there is the President's national preparedness program which will involve mechanized instruments of warfare for land, sea, and air use. Rubber is essential for the recoil mechanisms of some smaller guns, for airplane tires, truck tires, and engine mountings as well as for observation balloons and lighter-than-airships. Gas masks require no small amount of rubber.

In view of the fact that Europe is buying practically no rubber from the East Indies at all at present, there should be plenty both to supply the normal and emergency needs of the United States. But if war or threatening labor troubles interfere, what then? Can laboratory rubber meet the emergency?

Expansion Plans

According to the best available figures, consumption of laboratory-made rubber in the United States amounted to less than 2,000 tons as compared with the natural rubber consumption of 592,000 tons. As might be expected, practically all the artificial rubber used, went into gasoline hose, belting, rubber gloves, tank or container linings, and other specialized needs for which natural rubber will serve only poorly. It has however accomplished another purpose, that of keeping the cost of natural rubber where it belongs, for as soon as crude rubber approaches artificial rubber in cost its market is bound to dwindle.

According to chemical authorities the already established artificial rubber manufacturers, could together, within a few months, make the necessary changes in plant and manufacturing technique to supply 60 per cent of the normal demand for crude rubber, and within a year "meet a substantially large emergency need."

Standard Oil of New Jersey is spending $1,000,000 for a new plant to go into production of its product this fall. W. S. Farish, resident, is even more certain of his company's abilities than are the others. He says, "Standard Oil will be able to supply any required quantities of butyl rubber to the United States."

But John L. Collyer, President of Goodrich where Ameripol was developed, is cautious. "At what precise date Goodrich, or any other organization can go before the American public with the announcement that America need no longer depend upon natural rubber," he told the Monitor recently, "we cannot foretell. But we do know that substantial progress has already been made and this progress must be speeded up—right now."

DETROIT, Mich.—Development of an airplane armor plate of rubber and steel, superior in bullet-penetration resistance to steel armor plate of 20 per cent greater weight, was disclosed by F. B. Davis Jr., President of the United States Rubber Company here. The new armor was built in the laboratories of the company's automobile tire plant at Detroit and involves a secret rubber compound.

Experiments have been carried on for nearly three years here, according to Mr. Davis. Old steam pipe tunnels under the plant served as firing ranges. Controlled experiments of the familiar steel armor plate and the rubber-plus-steel plate, he said, "finally demonstrated that the unexpected combination of steel and rubber has resulted in a new kind of armoring with the striking weight-saving factor."

Scovill Mfg. Co. Plans $10,000,000 Note Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Conn., has filed a registration statement with SEC covering $10,000,000 of debentures due 1950.

Proceeds will be used to redeem $7,850,000 of 5½ per cent debentures, and the balance will be used for appropriate purposes including the purchase of machinery and equipment.

Morgan Stanley and Company, Inc., and Clark, Dodge and Company, New York, will be the principal underwriters.

Manufacturers Produce Rubber to Meet Potential Demand

Wide World

(1) Ameripol, the latest type of artificial rubber, produced by chemistry from petroleum, soap and natural gas, under test by Dr. Waldo L. Semon of Goodrich Rubber Company, shown illustrating the elasticity of the new rubber "curds." (2) Under chemical processing artificial rubber "curds" form much as curds are born in sour milk. (3) The raw rubber, fresh from the coagulating vats, is fashioned into sheets on a wash mill. Here a workman is cutting a sample from a raw sheet for scientific testing. (4) The finished product—an Ameripol tire—the first automobile shoe to be made entirely from American raw materials.

National Poultry Improvement Plan Benefits Reported Over $10,000,000

CHICAGO (AP)—Poultrymen of 10 middle western states were told that the national improvement plan, a voluntary enterprise, had benefitted the industry by from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 in five years of its existence.

Berley Winton, Washington, senior poultry husbandman in charge of investigation for the Federal Bureau of Animal Husbandry, said the improvement was realized in increased efficiency of birds and decreased chick mortality.

Mr. Winton addressed the opening of a regional conference of the National Poultry Improvement Plan which has been adopted in 44 states.

He said one-third of all the chicks produced in the nation this year, or 200,000,000 birds, had come under the program.

Brazil's May Exports Show A Downtrend

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Brazilian exports, after holding up unexpectedly well despite the war, began to slump last month, informed sources said.

In the first three months of 1940, exports totaled $69,000,000, compared with $66,000,000 in the like 1939 period. This was due largely to heavy British and French purchases of meat.

However, with Germany, Belgium, Poland, the Netherlands, Scandinavia and France virtually cut off from trade, reliable authorities said a drop had begun to show even in total exports recently.

The United States, which sold $18,000,000 of products to Brazil in the first quarter of 1939, sold $34,000,000 in the first quarter of this year.

Informed sources suggested that if Germany gained domination of Europe and the seas she would resume the role of important provider of many manufactured products and coal, which the United States has been sending to Brazil in wartime.

This is because the German prices are usually cheaper and also because Germany undoubtedly would take much Brazilian coffee, cotton, cocoa, minerals and other products, perhaps on a "compensation" basis, as before the war.

At the same time, Brazil probably would lose much of her increase of exports to Great Britain although probably holding the Japanese cotton market.

C & O Net $3,434,130

CLEVELAND (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway announced May net income of $3,434,130 against $63,267 the same month last year. Net railway operating income was $4,146,141 against $812,996, and railway operating revenues were $12,090,640 against $6,397,913.

Retail Sales 6 to 11 P. C. Over '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Buoyant retail sales ruled shopping in the nation's retail stores this week for the third weekly period in a row, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Sales for the country as a whole averaged 6 to 11 per cent above last year, the credit agency said.

The Middle West, the Southwest and the Northwest did better than this average, increases over 1939 in these sections ranging between 8 and 15 per cent. New England was ahead by 5 to 9 per cent, East and South by 7 to 10 per cent. The Pacific Coast, which showed more irregularity in reports than other areas, had an average gain of about 3 to 5 per cent.

While gift sales for June weddings and school and college graduations attracted heavy buying, there was a strong undertone in staple items also, with heavy turnover in annual clearances of rugs and other floor coverings.

"Although promotional or seasonal merchandise topped the sales list, trade was of a general character which merchants considered a heavy sign," the agency said.

"Buying of men's wear, often considered a barometer of consumer sentiment, moved well. After successful Father's Day promotions, it was welcomed as an especially favorable indicator.

"Refrigerators were said to be in less demand than a month ago, but ranges and small appliances continued active, and some stores said the slump early in May had already been more than overcome."

Wholesale trade also expanded, with increased inquiries for metal toys, housewares, woolen goods, and staple dry goods. Fall commitments, however, were still being placed cautiously, the agency said, although "a more liberal attitude" was noted by wholesalers among an increasing number of buyers, particularly those from industrial regions.

Price concessions which had been obtainable a few weeks ago were no longer available, and this was said to be an important factor affecting retailers' attitude toward forward commitments.

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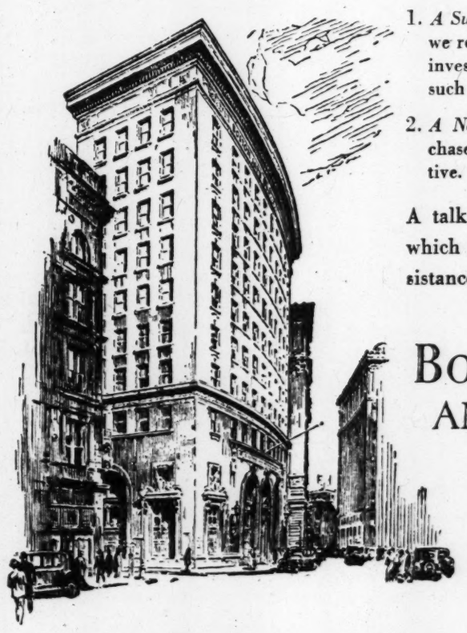

1. *A Supervised Account* would provide, in addition, that we review your securities at regular intervals and make investment recommendations, you to determine whether such advice should be carried into effect.
2. *A Non-Supervised Account* would provide that purchases and sales would be made only upon your initiative. We would act solely as your Agent.

A talk with our officers may help you to decide which method would be of the most practical assistance to you.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
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The deposit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and fiduciaries are received in our Banking Department, where facilities are unexcelled for handling such accounts.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Corn Crop Off To Good Start; Prices Higher

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP) — The price of the Nation's new corn crop, which is off to a good start over most of the belt, today was about 7 cents a bushel higher than a year ago, despite prospects of a record carryover next fall.

This price was indicated by the Chicago quotation on corn for delivery next December, which closed yesterday at 57¾ cents compared with around 51 cents a year ago. Grain men said this premium reflects largely restricted commercial and feeding supplies due partly to sealing of almost half a billion bushels under government loans. Cash corn now is at an even greater disparity, being quoted about 10 cents higher than a year ago.

Effect of War

Corn prices are only 7 to 10 cents below the season's high, whereas wheat and rye have tumbled more than 30 cents. In other words, the recent slump in grain values that accompanied the German invasion of western Europe affected feed grains less than it did bread grains partly because the former had not advanced as much as wheat and rye earlier in the war.

More than 300,000,000 bushels of 1939 corn are stored under government loans of around 57 cents a bushel. In addition the government stored about 86,000,000 bushels of old corn in steel bins. This was obtained through default of 1937 and 1938 loans. Approximately 25,000,000 bushels are being moved into export channels for delivery to Great Britain to fill recent subsidized sale.

Farmers also have resealed about 167,000,000 bushels of 1938 corn, making a total of more than 500,000,000 bushels held over in these positions which exceeds most previous carryovers. This is exclusive of commercial stocks and supplies in elevators and warehouses. The carryover last October 1 was around 572,000,000 bushels.

Loan Adjustments

The country holding policy encouraged by the loan, affects producers who do not have loans but who expect the reduced supply of "free" corn to affect the price. Feeders and shippers have been paying premiums for "free" grain but no more than enough to get what they need. Industries frequently have been taking supplies from commercial storage.

Loans on resealed 1938 corn and sealed 1939 corn fall due Aug. 1, but an extension arrangement probably will be made at least for most of this grain, if past practice is followed. In any case farmers must keep their grain stored until Oct. 1.

The surrender of France caused a break in wheat prices early this week but most of the loss was recovered later and before the opening today quotations were only 1¼-2 cents lower than a week ago. Hedging pressure in connection with the new crop was negligible due to the delayed movement and the amount going into storage. Corn yesterday closed ⅞ lower to ½ higher compared with a week ago, oats ⅜-1⅛ down, rye 1½ lower, and lard 3-10 higher.

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged Week of June 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged during the past week compared with the previous week, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. The level was 77.4 per cent of the 1926 average.

The all-commodity index, says the report, is about 1½ per cent below the level of mid-May and is 2½ per cent above that of a year ago.

Four groups — farm products, metals and metal products, building materials, and miscellaneous commodities—rose slightly, and two groups — foods and textile products—declined. In all cases the changes were less than ½ of 1 per cent. The indexes for the other major commodity groups were unchanged from last week.

Prices of raw materials continued to advance, with higher prices for crude rubber, grains, cotton, fruits, and wool, contributing to an advance of 0.3 per cent in the raw materials group index.

Commodity groups	June 15	June 8	May 18	P. C. changes to June 15, 1940 from June 17 1939
	1940	1940	1940	1939
All Commodities	77.4	77.4	—1.4	+2.7
Farm products	66.8	66.7	—2.1	+.4
Foods	70.2	70.5	—2.1	+4.6
Hides & leath' prods	99.6	99.6	—2.7	+7.1
Textile products	71.8	71.9	—1.1	+7.5
Fuel and lighting materials	72.2	72.2	—0.1	—2.6
Metals and metal products	94.9	94.8	—0.2	+1.6
Building materials	92.4	92.1	—0.3	+3.2
Chemicals and allied products	76.4	76.4	—0.5	*
Housefurnish' good	89.9	89.9	0	+3.5
Misc. commodities	77.2	77.0	—1.3	+4.9
Raw materials	70.9	70.7	—1.8	+5.2
Semimfg. articles	77.8	77.7	—1.0	+4.7
Mfg. commodities	80.7	80.9	—1.3	+1.1
All commodit's other than farm prod'ts	79.7	79.8	—1.4	+1.7
All commodit's other than farm prod's and foods	82.4	82.4	—0.6	+2.2

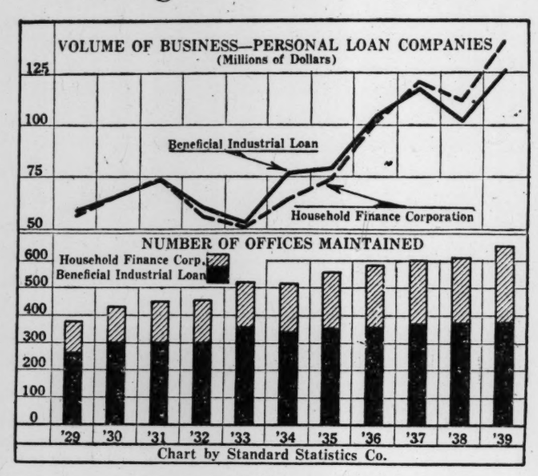
*No comparable data.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York —For the present we should be inclined to regard the current reaction as simply affording a fresh test of sentiment with respect to the trend of developments both at home and abroad.

Poor's Investment Advisory Service, Boston—A period of backing and filling in the stock market within a rather restricted area appears more likely for the immediate future than either extreme strength or weakness.

Personal Loan Companies Show Mounting Volume of Business



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The amount of money loaned by the leading small loan companies has continued into new high ground this year, and, despite a further reduction in the average rate of interest charged, earnings have been at record high levels.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Week after week I have reported in this column the reactions of informed observers here to the economic conduct of the war. In general, academic economists, financial journalists, city men, and businessmen shared in common the view that the war was not being pursued with sufficient vigor, that we were not preparing to apply greater vigor, that this complacency was reflected even in the last budget of the Chamberlain Government, that our foreign economic plans, both for blockade and for trade, were similarly unimaginative, and so on and so on.

Mr. Churchill's Government succeeded in very few days in creating an atmosphere of hope, almost of confidence, that the energy that had been lacking for so many months would at last be shown. I have to write "almost of confidence," because clearly we have not yet had time to discover what the new plans are over the whole field of action.

New Government

There has been set up a new government machinery. The Prime Minister, assisted by the three service ministers (who are no longer in the War Cabinet) is responsible for defense. The Foreign Secretary reports direct to the Cabinet. Mr. Greenwood, War Cabinet Minister without departmental responsibility, looks after the Production Council and the Economic Policy Committee. Mr. Attlee, similarly without departmental responsibilities, supervises the Food Policy and Home Policy Committees. Sir John Anderson (not in the War Cabinet) presides over a civil defense committee. Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Attlee and Sir Kingsley Wood (Chancellor of the Exchequer) form a co-ordinating committee, with Mr. Chamberlain as chairman.

So Mr. Greenwood becomes the nearest to the general economic co-ordinator demanded for so long by critics. Lord Stamp and his economic staff are taken over from the old Government, and are attached to the Economic Policy Committee, and are given the new task of reviewing progress achieved by departments in carrying out decisions.

Here clearly is one great advantage over the old system; the control of economic policy no longer lies with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is inevitably guided by the old Treasury principles which are not designed for speedy war-time action.

We must wait to discover whether the new economic control (Mr. Greenwood, Production Council, Economic Policy Committee, and the Stamp staff) will actually initiate and direct, or whether it will leave initiative with the departments and merely attempt to co-ordinate their actions by advice and appeal.

Action Taken

In many directions prompt and effective action has already been taken. This followed from the terribly urgent need made evident as the new government was formed by the calamitous result of the campaign in Flanders. No longer could there be any dispute over the size of effort needed; only achievement of the impossible would be sufficient.

Immediate decisions were taken in the fields of labor and production. The new Minister of Labor is the outstanding figure in the trade union movement; labor was eager to anticipate and carry out his demands, without regard to existing trade union regulations.

The Government has assumed complete power to dispose of all persons and all property in any way it finds best for the conduct of the war. Labor can no longer seek the most profitable employment, but must go where it is directed by the Ministry of Labor.

Similarly drastic steps have been taken to increase arms production. Of necessity these have been confined so far to insuring that no machinery in existing arms production is ever idle, and this has required much longer hours of work from existing skilled staffs. There remain the problems of vastly expanding the arms industry, and of training workers, male and female, for use in that industry.

Curtail Consumption

The Government has at last begun seriously to curtail civilian consumption in order to free machinery and labor for the needs of war (direct or by purchase through export).

Supplies of a long list of articles of consumption have been cut over the coming six months by one third.

Inevitably this will bring hardship with most uneven incidence to many individuals and firms, and logic and justice will require the development of a system of compensation.

The "Economist" suggests that "it may even be necessary, by a combination of compensation and taxes, to approach the position in which everybody's income is frozen at the pre-war level. Only so will the way be cleared for that drastic redistribution of resources of labor and capital which will enable us to develop our full war potential. This is perhaps the most important question of general economic policy for an Economic General Staff to study at the moment."

A drastic change in policy has also been made for agriculture. Agricultural laborers may no longer leave that employment for more profitable work in other trades. Agricultural laborers who have already left, and who become unemployed, must return to farming.

This has made it necessary to raise agricultural wages to something nearer those obtainable in urban work, and a national minimum of 48s per week has been fixed. This is around 10s higher than at present, and 6s higher than the wage now given in the higher paid districts.

The Minister of Agriculture has promised that prices of farm products will be fixed at sufficiently high a level to cover the increase in costs caused by the increase in wages. How the prices are to be paid is not explained. If passed on to the consumer there will follow an immediate demand for higher urban wages; if paid by subsidy there will be a heavy increase in government loans or taxes.

As he hears these decisions, the farmer is bound to wonder what will happen to agriculture after the war, when inflated prices, wages and production will no longer have the justification of war need.

Auto Output Eases Moderately in Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports surveying production activity in the motorcar industry estimated output for this week would total 90,060 cars and trucks. Last week assemblies numbered 93,635; a year ago this week they totaled 81,070.

The survey said there would be slight change in operations next week, but that the July 4th holiday in the period following would bring manufacturing into new low ground for the year.

Willkie Re-elected As Utility Head

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, who seeks the Republican Presidential nomination, has been re-elected President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation.

All directors were re-elected at a stockholders' meeting. Immediately afterward the directors renamed all officers.

Brokers' Loans Decrease $18,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $294,000,000.

The week ended June 19 and the total represented a decrease of $18,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $517,000,000.

Tool Earnings, Sales Forecast At New Highs

All-time record sales and earnings for manufacturers of industrial machinery and machine tools are forecast for 1940 in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys. Sufficient uncompleted business is on hand to keep operations near capacity levels for many months to come. Especially well situated are producers of machines designed for use in arsenals and by airplane, aircraft engine, tractor, ship, and truck manufacturers.

"Manufacturers of power-generating equipment stand to benefit materially from the war abroad, as domestic electric utilities augment generating capacity," stated the forecast. "Indications are that some 644 million dollars will be spent in 1940 for new generating capacity to take care of prospective load. Such an amount would be the largest spent in any year since 1930 and nearly two-fifths again as large as total 1939 expenditures.

"Manifestly, speeding up the wheels of this country's industrial machine will create sizable orders for boilers and furnace equipment. Sales of mechanical stokers in 1940, for example, are expected to exceed by a good margin the 104,000 units for 1939.

"Companies serving the shipbuilding field are especially well situated," continued Poor's. "In addition to the Maritime Commission's program, with its goal of 50 new ships a year for 10 years, there is the government's naval construction program. A bill in Congress calls for an 11 per cent expansion of the Navy fleet. The present bill would add 167,000 tons of aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers to the strength already authorized at a cost of roughly 655 million dollars.

"Manufacturers of metal-working machinery have experienced a virtual avalanche of new business during recent months and prospects for coming months are definitely bright. In addition to sizable domestic orders, bookings from abroad have been particularly active and have been instrumental in raising the industry's operating rate from slightly below 73 per cent of capacity in August, 1939, to nearly 94 per cent in April, 1940," the forecast concludes.

England, Brazil Sign an Agreement On Trade Payments

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 22 (AP) —The "payments" agreement between Great Britain and Brazil, signed June 18, went into effect June 20.

Under the accord, British pound exchange from Brazilian exports to the British Empire—excluding Canada, Newfoundland and Hong Kong—will be used to pay the following three catagories:

1. British Empire exports to Brazil, except from Canada, Newfoundland and Hong Kong;

2. Remittance of interest and dividends of British companies in Brazil;

3. Repurchase of Brazilian-owned British pounds at rates fixed by the British Government.

Under the third part of the agreement, operations are to be based on the official buying and selling cross rates established in London under which the United States dollar is quoted at slightly more than four to the pound sterling. This supersedes the free sterling rate at New York previously used.

Prior to the war, Great Britain had a favorable trade balance with Brazil, largely due to her big sales of coal to Brazil. With the reduction of Brazil's coal imports and Great Britain's heavy buying of Brazilian products, especially meat, Brazil sold produce worth $12,867,926 in the first three months of 1940, while importing only $6,712,607 from Great Britain.

Informed sources said one effect of the accord probably would be to increase sales of Brazilian cotton to England.

They explained that Great Britain wants cotton because of the war, and now will be inclined to buy heavily because the agreement means Brazil's imports from Britain plus her remittances plus her purchase of Brazilian debt bonds will balance her exports to Britain. Some sources called the agreement a kind of "compensation accord."

Bank Clearings Up Sharply in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities expanded sharply during the week ended June 19 following the abrupt decline of the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total of $5,785,827,000 represented a gain of 2.1 per cent from $5,666,059,000 in the comparable 1939 week and was $1,419,292,000 ahead of the preceding week.

New York clearings of $3,356,199,000 were six-tenths of 1 per cent less than $3,377,805,000 a year ago. Total for outside cities, however, rose to $2,429,628,000, an increase of 6.2 per cent over $2,288,254,000 last year.

Most cities gained over the like 1939 week, including Cleveland 29 per cent; Detroit 28.1; Portland, Ore., 23.9; Seattle 20.5.

Kansas City volume dropped 18.9 per cent and Philadelphia 17.6.

Chicago volume jumped 25.3 per cent to $374,400,000 from $298,800,000 last year.

Elected

Philip G. Wharton

General Auditor of the Atlantic Refining Co., elected President of the National Office Management Association.

Steer Prices Up; Hog Values Waver; Lambs Are Cheaper

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Shippers and order buyers invaded the fed steer and yearling market after Monday and provided enough competition to generate a 25-50 cents advance all through the list.

Other killing classes also worked higher, especially cows and heifers. Hog prices wavered and closed with unimportant price changes, strictly choice lights and heavy butchers showing slight gains, while most 180-240 lb. averages closed steady to 10 cents lower.

Native and western spring lambs lost 25-50 cents in spite of limited numbers. Prime steers topped at $12.10, hogs finished at $5.20 down after selling up to $5.35 early in the week. Native spring lambs made $10.85, Californias $10.25, and best Idahos brought $10.75.

Weakness at slightly lower levels featured Monday's fed steer and yearling market, but recovery was immediate and later trend was toward higher levels, largely through the influence of broad shippers and order buyer support. Medium weight an dheavy bullocks gathered most upturn, but the advance extended to all grades, even low-priced cattle under $8.50.

Mild price changes appeared in the hog market, but radical variations were avoided. Shipping demand was restricted to a fractional portion of daily receipts, but was broad enough to strengthen the demand for strictly choice lights, while killers supported the market on weighty butchers.

Idaho and California spring lambs predominated in the week's sheep-house supply, and the market dipped 25-50 cents during the period. Native springers topped early at $10.85, closed $10.50 down, week's bulk good kinds $10-$10.75. Most Idaho springers brought $10.60-$10.75 sorted, with outs at $9 and $9.25. California spring lambs bulked at $9.75-$10.75. Western ewes made $4.25, bulk handy weight natives $2.50-$3.75.

Dividend Meetings

The following is a list of dividend meetings of companies scheduled for the coming week, according to Fitch Investors Service.

Monday, June 24

Consolidated Car Heating Co., Inc. (Com.), (2 p. m.).

Tuesday, June 25

American Can Co. (Com.), 2:15 p. m.).

General Theaters Equipment Corp. (Com.), (3:30 p. m.).

Gimbel Bros., Inc. ($6 Pfd.), (11 a. m.).

Hershey Chocolate Corp. ($4 Cv. Pfd. and Com.), (2:30 p. m.).

Interchemical Corp. (6% Pfd. and Com.), (2 p. m.).

Link-Belt Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).

Madison Square Garden Corp. (Com.), (3:30 p. m.).

McCall Corp. (Com.), (3:30 p. m.).

Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. (Adj. Pfd.), (11:30 a. m.).

Reading Co. (1st and 2d Pfd. and Com.), (12m.).

Wednesday, June 26

Abraham & Straus, Inc. (Com.), (3 p. m.).

Byers (A. M.) Co. (7% Pfd.), (2 p. m.).

Hecker Products Corp. (Com.), (3:30 p. m.).

Hercules Powder Co., Inc. (6% Pfd.), (10 a. m.).

Holly Sugar Corp. (7% Pfd.), (11 a. m.).

Westvaco Chlorine Products (5% Pfd. and Com.), (3:30 p. m.).

Thursday, June 27

Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co. (Com.), (11 a. m.).

American Home Products Corp. (Com.), (9:30 a. m.).

Corn Products Refining Co. (7% Pfd. and Com.), (2 p. m.).

Lee Rubber & Tire Corp. (Com.), (1:30 p. m.).

McCrory Stores Corp. (6% Pfd.), (2:30 p. m.).

McLellan Stores Co. (6% Pfd), (10:30 a. m.).

National Distillers Products Corp. (Com.), (11 a. m.).

Friday, June 28

Southern California Edison Co., Ltd. (Com.), (12m.).

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¼s '45-43	108.16	108.16	108.16
1 2½s '53-49	105.10	105.10	105.10
4 2¾s '54-51	107.7	107.6	107.6
1 2⅞s '60-55	107.19	107.19	107.19
5 2¾s '59-56	106.16	106.16	106.16
14 2¾s '65-50	106.11	106.10	106.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	37½	37½	37½
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	105	105	105
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	90	90	90
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	106⅞	108¾	108¾
10 Am For P 5s 2030	49	49	49
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Am T&T 5½s '43	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
11 Am T&T 3¼s '66	108⅜	108	108¼
1 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108⅜	108¾	108⅜
1 Arm Del4s'57	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2 Arm Del 4s '55	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
10 AT&SF 4s'95	104¼	104	104¼
3 AT&SF 4½s'48	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 AT&SF TShf4s '58	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
5 AC Line 4½s'64	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
3 Atl Gu&WI 5s'59	65½	65½	65½
3 B&O 95 stA	26	26	26
2 B&O 2000 st D	26¼	26¼	26¼
21 B&O 96 st F	26½	26¼	26½
1 B&O cv '60 st	11	11	11
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	104½	104½	104½
34 Bost&Me 5s'67	53⅜	51¾	53⅜
23 Bost&Me 5s'67	50¾	49½	50¼
2 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	52	52	52
8 Bost&Me 4¾s'61 st	50	49½	50
7 Bost&Me 5s '55	55	55	55
37 Bost&Me 5s '55 st	50	49	50
2 Brly Edis 3½s '66	105	105	105
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	78½	78½	78½
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1 Can Pac 5s '54	59	59	59
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	50	50	50
2 Can Pac 4s perp	40	40	40
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	40	40	40
2 C & O 3½s '96 D	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	88	88	88
4 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96⅞	96¾	96¾
9 Chic Gt West 4s '59	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	5	5	5
1 CMSP&P a)5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Chi¾NW 6½s 36	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	11	11	11
5 CRI & P 4½s '52A	5	5	5
10 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89½	89½	89½
8 City of NY 3s '80	95⅛	95	95⅛
2 Clev Un Term 5s '73	72⅞	72⅝	72⅞
3 ClevUnTrm4½s'77C	66	65¾	65¾
1 Col & So 4½s '80	26¾	26¾	26¾
4 Columbia G 5'52 May	183½	183¼	183¼
1 Col Ry Pw & Lt 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
2 Con Edis 3½s '4R	106	105¾	105¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '48	107½	107½	107½
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
11 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105¾	105½	105¾

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Cal Ore Pow 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 15	June 29
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 29
Do 6% pf (27)	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 29
Great West Saddlery Co. Ltd 6% 1st pf	75c		July 20	July 2
Gen Outdoor Adv	$1.		Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Do	$1		Nov. 15	Nov. 6
McCaskey Register Co 7% 1st pf	$1.75		July 1	June 22
No Sts Pwr Del 7% pf	$1.75		July 20	June 29
Do 6% pf	$1.50		July 20	June 29
St Lawrence Corp. Ltd. 4% Cl A conv pf	20c		July 15	July 2
Surb El Sec 2d pf	50c		July 1	June 25
Wood Pres Co pf	$1.50		July 1	June 22
Extra				
1st N Bk & Tr Co, Lex, Ky	50c		July 1	June 15
Metal Box, Ltd	2½%			
Nat Bk of Com., Portland	25c		July 1	June 19
Nat Marine Bk, Balt	30c		July 1	June 20
Increased				
Mich S Tube	50c		July 1	June 25
Resumed				
Budd Wheel	20c		July 15	July 5
Initial				
Dry Dock & Corlears P P	$3		June 26	June 22
Participating				
Panhandle E Pipe L pf A	$2.69		July 12	June 26
Final				
Metal Box, Ltd	10%			
Irregular				
Equit Invest Corp	20c		June 29	June 25
Hyde Park Bwg	50c		July 16	July 2
Mass Inv Tr	21c		July 20	June 28
May Hos Mills A	$1		July 10	June 28
Noxema Chem	15c		July 1	June 24
Wico Elec	$1		June 24	June 18
Stock				
Aviation Capital	100%		June 18	June 17
Shakesphere Co	20%		July 10	July 1
Regular				
Allentown N S Bk	$3.50	S	June 29	June 29
Alpha P Cem	25c	S	Sep. 25	Sep. 2
Am Cas Reading	15c		July 1	June 25
Arrow H Hege El	50c		July 1	June 18
Athol Mfg Co 7% pf	$3.50	S	July 1	June 21
Berks Co Tr Pa	20c	S	June 29	June 17
Bickford's	30c		July 1	June 25
Do pf	62½c	Q	July 1	June 25
Bonomo Pub	1½c	Q	July 1	June 20
Do pf	1½c	Q	July 1	June 20
Bremner-Norris Realty Invst, Ltd	$1.50	S	June 25	June 24
Brockville Tr & Sav Ont	62½c	Q	July 2	June 20
Buffalo Insurance Co N Y)	$3	Q	June 27	June 22
Calvert Bk Balt	$2.50	S	July 1	June 26
Cent NY Pow pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
Cinn P, T & Realty pf	$1.62½	Q	July 15	July 5
Col & So Ohio El 1st pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Do pf	$1.62		Aug. 1	July 15
Comwealth Util Corp 6 pf B	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Do 6½ pf C	$1.62½	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Corn Exch Nat Bank & Tr Co (Phila)	50c	Q	July 1	June 25
Disc Corp N Y	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
Dom F Ins Toronto	$3	S	July 2	June 29
Driver Harris	60c		June 27	June 20
Early & Daniel Co pf	$1.75	Q	June 29	June 20
Eastern Magnesia Talc Co, Inc	$1		June 29	June 20
Excel Ins Co (Syracuse)	15c	S	June 28	June 20
5th Ave Bk, N Y	$6	Q	July 1	June 29
1st Nat Bk Kan City	$7.50	S	July 1	
Fundamental Inv	15c		July 13	June 30
Gen Foods pf	$1.12½	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
Great Lakes S S	50c		June 29	June 21
Green Co (H L)	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Grey & Bruce Trust & Savings Co (Owen Sound, Ont)	$1	S	July 2	June 20
Harvard Tr	60c	Q	July 1	June 29
Idaho Maryland Mines Corp	5c	M	July 22	July 10
Industrial Tr (Co Wilmington, Del)	50c	Q	June 27	June 15
Interstate Dept Stores, Inc. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Investors Fd "C"	10c		July 15	June 29
Do pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Iowa Pw & Lt Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 18
Johnson Serv Co	25c	Q	June 29	June 18
Jones & Lamson Mch Co	$1	Q	June 25	June 20
Julian & Kokenge	75c	S	July 15	July 1
Kellogg S & Supl	15c		July 31	July 9
Do pf	$1.25	Q	July 31	July 9
Lane Co, Inc	25c	Q	July 1	June 22
Liberty Loan Corp 6%	30c	Q	July 1	June 20
Do 'B'	30c	Q	July 1	June 20
Do $3.50 pf	$87½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
La Sav B & Tr Co	$5	S	July 1	June 20
Mahon (R C) Co. Class "A" pf	50c	Q	July 15	June 29
Do pf	55c	Q	July 15	June 29
Marion-Reserve Pw pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 20
Maryland Trust	40c	S	June 28	June 21
McKay Mch	25c		July 1	June 20
Do 8% pf	$2	Q	July 1	June 20
Merchants & Mechan Bank (Columbus Ga.)	$5	S	July 1	June 29
Minn M&Mfg	60c		July 1	June 24
Middleborough Tr Co Mass.)	$3	S	July 1	June 29
Mississippi Pw Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Montreal Tram	$1.50	Q	July 15	July 4
Morrell & Co	50c		July 25	June 29
Nat Aviation	25c		July 12	June 28
Nat Casket Co pf	$1.75	Q	June 29	June 15
Nat Fund Cp A	35c	Q	July 20	June 29
Do B	35c	Q	July 20	June 29
Nat Rockland Bk	$1	S	June 29	June 19
NtWhigBkN Lond	$1.50	S	July 1	June 29
No Cent Ry	$2	S	July 15	June 29
Nor Tr Chicago	$4.50	Q	July 1	June 18
PlainfldUWtCo	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 22
PortTrCo (Conn)	$2.50	S	June 29	June 17
Public Bk of Md	30c	S	June 29	June 20
Pyle Nat Co 8% pf	$2	Q	July 1	June 22
Patersn&HR RR	$1.75	S	July 15	July 5
Pitts Forgings	25c		July 25	July 15
Public Bk Md	30c	S	June 29	June 20
Reading Tr Co Pa	50c	S	July 1	June 17
St L Co Water pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Schmidt Bwg	3c		June 27	June 20
Scovill Mfg Co	25c		July 1	June 11
Seymour Tr Conn	$2	Q	July 1	June 20
Toledo Shipbuilding	50c		June 29	June 21
TrentnBnkgCo NJ	$1.25	S	July 1	June 21
Underwr Tr NY	75c		June 29	June 21
United State Fid&Guar Co, Balt, Md	25c	Q	July 17	June 28
Unit Stk Yds pf	17½c	Q	July 15	July 2
US Fid & Guar	25c	Q	July 17	June 28
US Guar Co	40c		June 29	June 20
US Hoffman pf	68¾c	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Valve BgCon6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
W Va P&Pap pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 15	July 25
Young Co (JS)	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 21
Do pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 21

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	122.84	25.51	21.28
Net change	—.23	—.02	—.15
Previous close	122.61	25.53	21.13
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
10 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	103	103	103
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	46	45½	46
10 D & R G West 5s '78	5	5	5
6 Des Plaines V 4½s '47	49½	49½	49½
2 Det Ed 4s '65	111⅛	111	111⅛
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	22	22	22
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	5	5	5
10 Gen Mot Accept3¼'51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	68¼	68¼	68¼
15 Goodrich 4¼s '56	102⅛	102	102
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	100	100	100
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92	91½	92
2 Gulf M & N 5s '50	71	71	71
3 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	30	30	30
3 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	39¾	39¾	39¾
3 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	38½	38½	38½
1 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	103½	103½	103½
11 Intern R Tr rfg 5s'66	79½	79½	79½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	46¼	46¼	46¼
8 Int Paper 6s'55	98½	96	98½
2 Int Paper 5s'47	102¼	102¼	102¼
16 Int T&T 4½s'52	28⅞	28	28⅜
27 Int T&T 5s'55	29⅛	29	29⅛
2 K C Term 4s'60	107¼	107¼	107¼
20 Le & West 2nd 5s 41	90	90	90
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	30¼	30¼	30¼
8 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	79¾	79¾	79¾
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	25	25	25
1 LehValH4½s 2003 asd	12	12	12
11 Leh Val 4s 2003	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	11	11	11
2 Liggett & M 5s 51	128¼	128¼	128¼
1 Liquid Carb 4s 47	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Lone Star Gas 3¼s 53	108½	108½	108½
10 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	91	91	91
10 Lou Gas&El 3½s 66	108½	108½	103½
8 McKesson & Rb 5½s50	89	89	89
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	43	43	43
6 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	4

Dream City That Came True Brings Honor to Its Founder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—A man who dreamed of building an ideal city in a wilderness, and lived to see his dream come true, was cheered by citizens of the Miami area when Coral Gables celebrated its fifteenth anniversary recently.

George Merrick spent his childhood in a home situated in the midst of a vast citrus grove surrounded by pine and palmetto. When he grew up he dreamed of seeing his fertile acres become a residential suburb of Miami; a center of culture and education laid out as a city beautiful.

The first street was cut through the pine woods in March, 1922. Mr. Merrick engaged the finest city planners and architects and the dream city began to be a reality. The place was named Coral Gables, after the Merrick homestead, a rambling house of native coral rock, with low gables.

Blackstone

George Merrick

Founder of Coral Gables, Fla.

Separate Municipality

With the phenominal growth of Miami during 1925, Mr. Merrick's ideas expanded. Coral Gables was no longer a suburban district, but a separate municipality with its own government. Millions of dollars were poured into its development. Wide boulevards and plazas were lined with beautiful estates. It is said that at one time Mr. Merrick refused $6,000,000 for his interest in the Coral Gables Company. Following the original plan of making the City a cultural center, the University of Miami was founded and richly endowed.

Then came the hurricane of 1926 and the collapse of the boom. The magnificent University buildings never were finished. Coral Gables fell into the depths of the depression, but the University carried on in temporary quarters, backed by a handful instructors, and its President, Dr. Bowman F. Ashe.

At the banquet tendered the City founder on the fifteenth anniversary, Mr. Merrick looked ahead as he did nearly 20 years ago and predicted a bright future for Coral Gables, which has "come back" within the last few years with almost unprecedented vigor.

In Another Stride

"We're in another stride now," he asserted. "It's not going to be wild but steady this time. Coral Gables is going to fill in to the bay and we are going to see an enormous expansion of the business section. When Miami becomes a city of a million population. Coral Gables is to have a shopping center for a quarter of a million people."

Coral Gables has grown since November, 1921, when the first lot was sold, to a City of 10,000 permanent citizens, with a winter population of over 15,000. The Miami Biltmore Hotel is one of 10 modern hostelries. There are 2,660 homes, highly restricted in architectural style and price, and 100 apartment houses.

Dayton Scans Steps Toward Civic Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—Not satisfied with making a survey and allowing it to gather dust on library shelves, some 10,000 citizens of Dayton who joined forces over a year ago to find ways to improve their City and County are now taking steps to bring about adoption of their survey's recommendations.

The Montgomery County Advisory Committee, which raised $36,000 for a civic study following temporary closing of the City schools, is now enlisting members for a second year. It also is striving to give the survey findings the widest possible circulation. Copies are being sold, and résumés of the publication are being given to clubs, lodges, and church groups by members of its Speakers Bureau.

The survey, a 500-page report, was made under direction of a committee which engaged Col. Henry M. Waite, Dayton's first City Manager; George E. Works, Dean of Men at the University of Chicago, and Herbert Emmerich of the Public Administration Service to carry on the investigation.

Their recommendations cover a wide range of proposals, among which are:

1. Adoption of uniform eight-year elementary and four-year high school courses.

2. Conversion of two schools into senior high schools.

3. Changing McKinley Elementary School into a vocational school for girls.

4. Revision of the entire high-school curriculum to meet needs of students not entering college instead of stressing college preparatory work.

5. Naming of an assistant superintendent in charge of curriculum and directors of personnel and planning.

6. Sale of Steele High School Building, a downtown structure erected in 1891.

The report recommends wide unification and simplification of county government, asking that the County Commissioners name an expert administrator to co-ordinate all county government functions, establish a County planning board, merit system (civil service) for employees of the County Auditor's and County Treasurer's offices and enforce stricter methods of tax collections, current and delinquent.

It is also recommended that officials adopt a six-year budget plan covering current expenses and capital improvements for City, County and school governments, leading to a pay-as-you-go basis within 10 years.

Nations of South America Look Northward for Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Parallel with their hurried appraisal of the "fifth column" peril South Americans are revising their attitude toward continental defense. The tendency, fluctuating it is true but positive in character, is to advocate regional agreements within general co-ordinated defense in which the United States would play the dominant role.

It was only a year ago that the first indications of a change toward American armament policy became apparent. Today, not only is every additional warship and plane voted and built in the north greeted with cheers in the south, but ideas of defense co-operation are seriously discussed which formerly would have been considered rank heresy.

La Prensa of Buenos Aires, one of the last strongholds of editorial suspicion of North American policy, admitted the importance to neutrals—especially continental republics—of the special expenditure on arms. It praised President Roosevelt for his appreciation of the peril to the sovereignty of the Americas springing from European absolutism.

While insisting on "first things first"—co-ordination of defense—they are willing to consider all proposals. So far as the public is concerned, there is a ready disposition calmly to discuss any proposal, however impracticable for the moment. Gen George Marshall's insinuation that it might be necessary to send American troops to other continental points for defensive purposes was neither tabooed nor rebuked.

American Air Service Favored

Among the immediately practicable agreements, according to South American opinion, is one to insure the elimination of foreign piloting of airplanes on domestic air routes, especially those in the vicinity of vital defense areas like the Panama Canal. Latins at this time would probably favor elimination of all non-American conducted air services.

Another distinct tendency is to favor North American military missions in preference to those from any other country. This applies to the army, navy and air force. So far as can be gathered, informal negotiations would be sufficient to give mutual satisfaction in both these questions, settlement of which would hasten the consideration of the broader problems of co-ordination.

Various Ecuadorean military officers have constituted a Committee of Inter-Continental Defense in Quito and suggested that the United States be induced to convoke a conference in Panama of delegations from the general staffs of every American republic, with the object of obtaining uniformity in army composition, armament, and tactics.

U. S. Pledges Wanted

The writer, Angel Ossorio y Gallardo, writing from Buenos Aires on the possibility of an eventual totalitarian attack on South America, suggested an early inquiry as to the "real attitude" of the United States and what it is prepared to do in the cause of common defense. He considered southern Powers should arm regardless of economic consideration, even to the point of courting financial ruin.

Advocacy of regional agreements has increased. The necessity of associating countries like Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador, as well as the more northern republics, with United States defense of the Panama Canal is well recognized. An agreement in defense of the southern Atlantic seaboard between the United States and, especially, Argentina and Brazil, is also spoken of. But it is insisted that all would be without prejudice to a general scheme to safeguard the whole New World.

Chilean opinion favors organization of American collective security in a way that will avoid any competition or jealousy between southern neighbors in the process of arming. There is authoritative recognition for the argument that Chile's main task in common defense is to be associated with Argentina in the organization of maritime defenses for the Patagonian tip of the continent. One source suggested a regional agreement to this effect.

Aliens Only U. S. Residents To Need Canadian Passports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—The State Department today reassured United States citizens that they will not be required to have a passport either for entering Canada or for returning to the United States when the new passport regulations, pertaining only to aliens, goes into effect on July 1.

Taking cognizance of the misunderstanding which greeted its announcement, the State Department has again pointed out that the only persons resident in the United States who would need a passport for travel in Canada—and this passport would be necessary only when returning to the United States—are aliens who have not yet become United States citizens.

The Department added, moreover, that it will be easy for alien residents to obtain these passports, that the visa will be free and that there will be no quota limit placed upon the number of passports issued to United States-resident aliens as is the case when aliens are seeking to enter the United States for the first time.

In the case of Canadians and Mexicans who live near the United States border and who daily cross the line for work in this country, this crossing will be made easy through the issuance of border identification cards.

At the same time, the State Department confirmed word from Canada that the Dominion had no intention of demanding that American residents be supplied with passports when entering that country. Canadian officials have emphasized that all Americans will be welcomed in Canada and will be met with the same minimum of red tape as formerly.

In explaining the Canadian policy of an "open border" for citizens of the United States, it is pointed out that it is wise for Americans to carry with them some positive means of identifying themselves as United States citizens or legal residents of the States. It is not unlikely, that with the enforcement of the new passport regulations the American Immigration authorities will require the bona fides of Americans returning to the United States after their stay in Canada.

Behind the present State Department and Canadian assurances is Canadian worry at the large number of Americans who have recently cancelled reservations for trips in Canada in the belief that a passport would be necessary after July 1. Needing every bit of American exchange it can obtain for the purchase of American military supplies, the Dominion Government hopes that with Europe ruled out as a playground it will be chosen as a substitute by many Americans both for their benefit and pleasure and its own.

It is pointed out that these rules do not apply to Newfoundland, which is not a part of Canada but a separate British possession, and that an American passport is necessary for travel or visit there.

Technical School Graduates Find Job Door Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Employment opportunities for graduates of the Montreal Technical School have been greater since Jan. 1 than in any other period in the 29-year history of the school, recent figures disclose.

Out of 59 students in the fourth year technical course, 55 were placed long before they had even completed their final examinations. Over 50 per cent of the trade school graduates have likewise been located in suitable jobs. The same applies to the graduates of the printing department.

Altogether since Jan. 1 the school authorities have been able to find positions for more than 130 graduates and former students, which constitutes a record in the history of the school. During the past year 755 students had been registered in the day classes and 1,158 in the evening classes. A number of courses were filled to capacity before the opening night, and many had to be turned away.

Czech Bible

PRAGUE (AP)—A modern translation into the Czech language of Holy Writ is under preparation by a commission of Bible experts.

An early Latin text constitutes the basis for the work which is being carried out under the supervision of Dr. Josef Heger, professor at the Czech University of Prague.

The purpose of the work is to modernize the Bible linguistically and to omit obsolete words.

General Classified

(Continued)

AGENTS WANTED

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HELP WANTED—MEN

LOS ANGELES — Opportunity available for administrator in private secondary school. Box B-21, 824 Van Nuys Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LUMBERMAN'S home in Antigo, Wisconsin, heart of resort section, built 1927 of exceptional construction; eight large rooms, sun parlor, dinette, cedar closets, two fireplaces, ceiled basement, stoker and many other special features. Owner in Chicago will sacrifice at one-third cost. Box W-5, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

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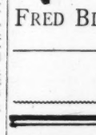

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Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

Home Cooked Food at Its Best
LUPO'S
No. 1 Rhodes Center—Open 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Air Conditioned for Your Comfort

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
Phone 3511 658 Arch Street

PHONE 4083 EXPERT OPERATORS
FREEMAN BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
502 WALNUT STREET

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Reid's
MONEY SPENT WITH US—IT STAYS WITH YOU AT HOME
LOCALLY OWNED
RAIN OR SHINE
Visit Reid's Daily or 2-2181
PHONE 5838
for furniture, bedding, clocks, pictures, mirrors, lamps shades, trunks, rugs, etc. Get our prices—we will save you money.
SAM MAXWELL
WORTH MAXWELL
124 S. College Street

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
SANITONE CLEANER
No job too large or too small. Each and every one is appreciated.
DIAL 3-5191

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergasvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

FRUITS and GROCERIES
PERCY F. LUCK & CIE H.A.B.
Stores in All Parts of Stockholm and its suburbs

Switzerland

BASEL

AZEGA A. S.
Depôt de Naville et Cie. Genève
Stationery Books, Fashion Books
Barfüsserhof M.B.K.G.

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Bernheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Au Bon Marche
BERNE
Damen, Herren und Kinder Regenmäntel.
—Die letzten Neuheiten—
Ladies', Men's and Children's Wear
SPITALGASSE 3-7

GROSSENBACHER & CO.
Autozubehör & Ersatzteile
(Motor Car Accessories, spare parts)
Hirschengraben 6.

SALON DE COIFFURE
Otto Schwaar
Marktgasse 46, 1st. St. Tel. 2.86.14
(Hairdresser)
dauer wellen

Maison Friedländer
MODES
Bubenbergplatz 11
(MILLINER)

Dachdecker- und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Siegenthaler
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PAPETERIE
IMPRESSIONS
MEUBLES
FOURNITURES de BUREAU
W. BERTRAND
92 RUE DU RHONE GENÈVE
STATIONERY

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T.S.F Disques
Brückner-Guignard
RUE DU RHÔNE 98

LAUSANNE

AUX DOCKS
GRAND CHOIX
Chaussures BALLY
BALLY SHOES for everybody in the family.

ST. GALL

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

THUN

MARIE ANDRES
Platzli 79, THUN
Mercerie, Laine, Coton,
Maison de confiance (Needlework)

F. SCHEIM
HAUPTGASSE 67
Gentlemen's Shirts, Pyjamas
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear, Socks, Gloves, Stockings

Entwickeln, Kopieren, Vergrössern rasch, gut und billig
PHOTO-HOUSE
E. MEIER
Thun, Bälliz 31. Tel. 23.16

ZURICH

TEA ROOM RESTAURANT
Ermitage
Traiteur Hegibachplatz
Service a domicile J. u. G. Bertholet
Tel. 4.37.65

GRAND COIFFEUR-SALON
für Herren und Damen
Sihlstrasse 33. Im Glockenhof
K. IPS Tel. 3.69.45
Hairdresser.

KOKS-KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
Ferd. Lendi A. G.
Seefeldstr. 5. Tel. 2.09.83
(Fuel)

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-6461

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

SEA POINT
DEACON & WILSON
GROCERS
and PROVISION MERCHANTS
for quality and service
Daily Deliveries
Regent Road Tel Sea Point 4-2492
Sea Point Terminus Tel. Sea Point 4-3089

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Miss Grace Hill
Southern Life Buildings
St. George's Street Tel. 3-0843

SEA POINT
ROYAL SERVICE STATION
Prop Alan C. Hoole... Dial—4-3363
Storage for 100 Cars
24 HOUR SERVICE
Repairs Servicing Lubricating
371 Main Road, Sea point

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

For All Printing—Remember
PHONE 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

H. W. DINGLEY
Specialist in
Motor Coach Work
Painting and Upholstery
Body Repairs and Metal Work
Number Plates and Sign Writing
Estimates Willingly Given
52 Milne St. (Near Beach) Phone 20822

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 25289

ADAMS & CO., LTD.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, Juvenile and School Books.
341 West St. Telephone 21981

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351
For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
See
KILBURN & WHITE
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
557 West Street Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
Fish, Poultry, Game
Butter, Eggs, Bacon
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market, Warwick Ave. Telephone No. 25328

Wakeling Bros. & Clarke Ltd.
FAMILY GROCERS
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
PHONE 36321 472 WEST ST.

Gladden Every Day With Flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321 Residence 22933

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

JOHANNESBURG

L'ESTÈRE
MODERN PORTRAITURE
Personality Portraiture, Dance Studies, and Child Portraiture a speciality.
Recommended by all leading Dance Teachers—and Dancers throughout the country.
Commercial Photography
Home and Studio Portraits
Phone 22-1637 38 Hatfield House Cor. President and Eloff St., Johannesburg

V. M. F. Dairies (Pty.) Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
CLEGHORN AND HARRIS, LTD.
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. JOHANNESBURG Phone No. 22-0311

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & Co
JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St., Johannesburg

Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors, L. Lovely, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

TYPEWRITER
Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

W. J. BAKER & CO. LTD.
The Leading Tailors
Ladies' Tailored Costumes our Speciality
Moseley Bldgs. Also Old G. P. O.
93a, President St. and Branches
Outfitting Dept., 100 Commissioner St.

Hatch's Nursery
Mrs. K. Flint

Everything for your garden from a tin of pansies to a Rock Pool.

Garden Road Orchards
Phone 45-1968

PHONE 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High-Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(Prop., L. HOLLANDER)
122a Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club Johannesburg

PIETERMARITZBURG

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
195 Commercial Road
Phone Day Service 4189
Phone Night Service 3895
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
● PETROL ● OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

Geo. Carter & Co.
Florists, Nurserymen and Seedsmen
224 Church St.
Phone 2261 and 2262
After Hours 2262—2697

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres PYROIL SAVES MOTORS
109, Commercial Road Phone 4170

H. V. MARSH LTD.
For your requirements in
Building Materials
P. O. Box 253 Phone 3236-3237
183 Pietermaritz Street

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED
Eastern Province
16 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at
Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street
Pretoria and
V. Wyk St., Roodepoort
Phones 5173.4.5
6232
P. O. Box 1072
Where Quality Goods Cost Less

"Vic" Joubert's Garage
458, CHURCH STREET
Next to Lion Bridge Pretoria
For good used cars. Expert Service Repairs.
Spares, Tyres and Accessories

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St. Central
Phone 2395

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

W. J. Spooner & Co.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721 10 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Toby Tavern
The Quaintest Cafe in Town
Private Functions
Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523 and at 32 Pitt Street
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
MRS. E. A. LANE

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY Pty. Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU. 9676

Remember
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET, SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor, Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio, Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

THE GRAND
Unlicensed and Residential
85 HINDLEY STREET
Garage for 60 cars Under Cover
Telephone Central 594

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6587 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE WATTLE
for TEAS LUNCHEONS DINNERS *May be reserved for Private Functions*
374 Lt. Collins Street
Telephone M 2981 (6 lines)

"WILMAR"
MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
EXPERT
CORSETIER
Fittings for every type of figure
DAINTY
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
294 Little Collins St. Telephone C. 5218

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES PTY. LTD.
Also DRY CLEANERS
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT 26 Howson St.
Tel. U. 3171 and U. 3172 Malvern, S. E. 4

C. CARLSSON

F. 6862
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

CORSETS
Miss M. Thorpe
No. 16 BLOCK ARCADE TEL C 6455
Importer of Quality Corsets
Always have your foundation garments fitted.

LITTLE & HALL PTY. LTD.
Antique Furniture and Decoration
127 Queen Street, Melbourne, C. 1
Telephone MU 2773

Charming Restful Home
in the beautiful Dandenongs. 8 artistically furnished rooms, sun room, semi-enclosed verandah, all electrical conveniences, sewered, tennis court, spacious garden, permanent gardener. To let for any period.
24 Embling Road, Malvern U1992

MABEL CLAY PTY. LTD.
"Clayknit" Knitwear
Tailored to Measure
Camberwell, Moonee Ponds
Albury and 244 Collins St., Melbourne

Now Is the Time to Plant
ROSE and FRUIT TREES
Write for Special Catalog
CATALOG POST FREE
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth Street, Melb. F3645 Pty. Ltd.

V. Boldner
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
DIAMOND RINGS
JEWELLERY REMODELLED
ELECTROPLATE CRYSTAL, Etc.
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street
Phone F 5371 or L 2933

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN GEELONG AND BALLARAT

MILLIGAN MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Complete Automotive
MAINTENANCE
13 Barkly St., St. Kilda Junction
Petrol, Oil, Battery and Tyre Service
Telephone Windsor 2777

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
TAILOR
GOTAL MOVITZ
PHONE F-2211
Capitol House, Swanson Street

AUSTRAL VERA VERE MU 3008
OFFICE SUPPLIED **TOWEL SERVICE**
386 Flinders Lane

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of bedding Renovations
18 CENTER COURT
Continuation of Centerway

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU 1248

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years

Syd. FL5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

Telephone F-6781
Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
REGENCY CAFE
SOVEREIGN VALUE
Good Cooking—Good Service
Pleasant Surroundings
CLYDE WAY
132 ELIZABETH STREET

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100
H. OLIVER & SON Pty. Ltd.
434 TOORAK ROAD, S. E. 2

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Tel. W. 2700
441 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

C. POLLARD
TAILOR
Men and Boys
Clothing and Accessories
33 Glenhuntly Road, Phone LF 5383

MELBOURNE—PRAHRAN

SPEED'S SHOE STORES
159 Chapel Street, Prahran
258 Carlisle Street Balaclava
and Hampton Street, Hampton
Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe

FOR GUARANTEED FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER—WIN 4419
The Strand
Furniture Warehouse Pty. Ltd.
278 CHAPEL ST., PRAHRAN
598 CHAPPEL ST., SOUTH YARRA

South Yarra MELBOURNE

GROCERS
Imported Savories, Rindless Bacon
J. TOLLNER & SON
256 Toorak Road, South Yarra
Tel. Windsor 2345
Will Deliver to All Local Districts

MELBOURNE—St. Kilda

Telephone Win. 6341, After Hours XW 1589
OPEN ALL DAY ON SATURDAY
THE GUM LEAF
ART FLORISTS
MRS. E. M. TEATHER
George Hotel Building, Fitzroy Street ST. KILDA

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St. Phone 41-387

Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
Florists and Seedsmen
271 HIGH STREET
Cables: "Blooms," Christchurch 36-171 22-495

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays, 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. COURTENAY PLACE
MOLESWORTH ST. TARANAKI ST.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Finally

She opened the door suspiciously, and when she saw on the step a cheerful young man with a suitcase in his hand she began to close it again.

"One moment, madam!" he exclaimed. "I am not an insurance canvasser, and I don't want to sell you toilet preparations, stockings, books, or, indeed, anything of that sort."

She hesitated, the door half closed.

He continued, earnestly: "I do not represent a sewing-machine company, nor one selling gramophones or electric cleaners."

The door began to open again.

"I am neither collecting rates nor asking subscriptions for a charity—I find it hard enough to make a living for myself."

These reassurances had their effect, and she opened the door wide.

The young man continued eagerly: "I am not seeking your support for any political party or any other organization."

"What in the world," she said, "do you want, then?"

The young man smiled engagingly.

"A-ah!" he exclaimed. "I see that I have interested you. I represent a firm which deals in photographic enlargements."—Tit-Bits.

Dog Fancier

The agent for a soap contest called on Mr. Jones. "Good morning, sir," he said. "I am happy to tell you that you have won the big competition in our contest. The prize is $20,000 cash, $15 a week for life, a world cruise, and a pet dog."

"Oh," said Mr. Jones. "What breed?"—Wall Street Journal.

No Place for Softies

Sign in a country restaurant: "If our steak is too tough for you, get out; this is no place for weaklings."—New Zealand Railways.

400 Is Enough

"Some day motorists will be getting 400 miles to the gallon of gasoline."

"And claiming they are getting 500."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Flowers for All

Sierra Madre, Calif.

This small California city has a canyon leading up to the mountains. The canyon area offers the residents in the vicinity few advantages for raising cultivated flowers, whereas those living in the town proper have an overabundance.

Realizing the joy that many receive by having cut flowers in the home a man, living near the main entrance to the canyon, takes the time and trouble to make up attractive bouquets each day and places them at points where they may be picked up by passers-by. A tag on the bouquet may read:

"Take me home."
or
"For you."

This thoughtful gentleman will never know the happiness he has been instrumental in giving, for few people are aware of his identity, as his flower donations are left in conspicuous places far from his own home.

Odds and Ends

New Drilling Technique

The technique of slantwise drilling has enabled oil men to drill as many as eight wells from the same surface location.

Streamlined Carrots

Carrots can be scraped with less waste since streamlined varieties have become popular, home economists say.

Civilian Planes

There are more than 10,000 airplanes in civil use in the United States, serving 70 kinds of business organizations.

Little Chauncey

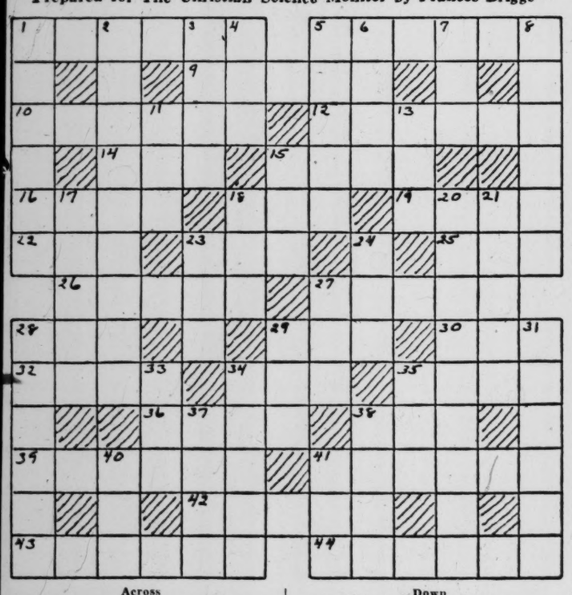
"It's just something to keep me quiet while mater enjoys the picture!"

A Verse for Today . . .

O thou afflicted, tossed with tempest, and not comforted, behold, I will lay thy stones with fair colours, and lay thy foundations with sapphires.—Isa. 54:11.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

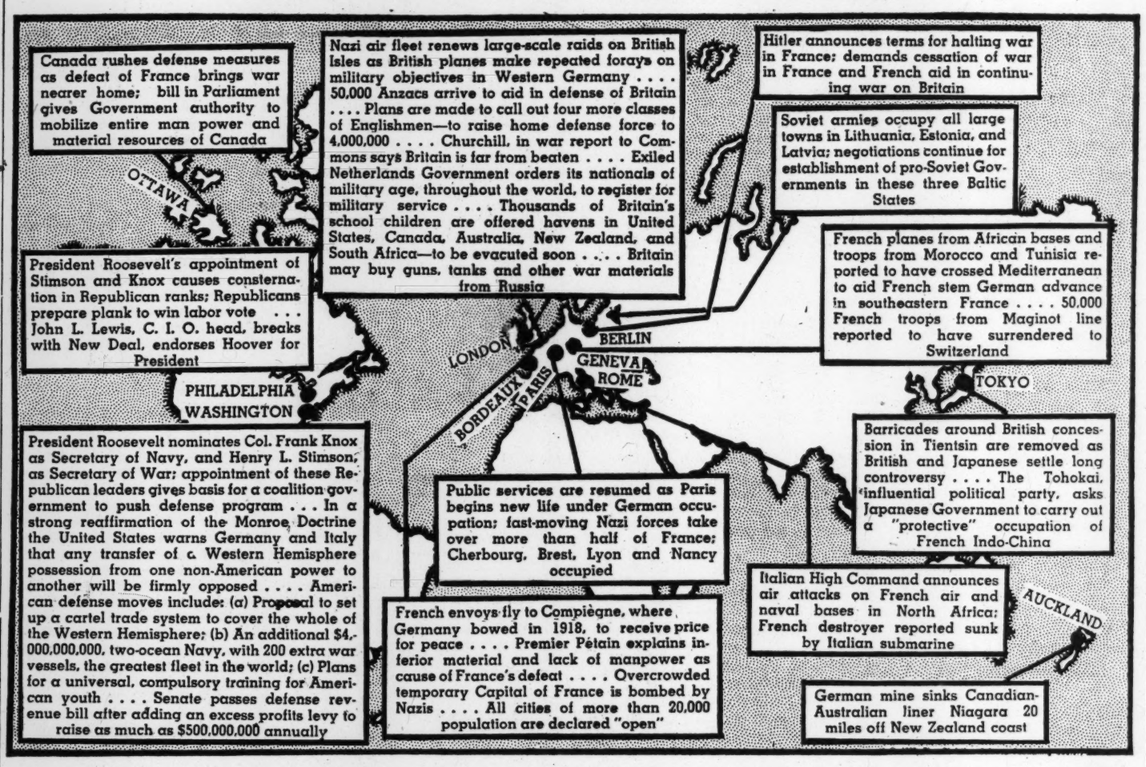
1—Who carries a traveler's luggage?
5—What was the first name of author of "Kenilworth"?
9—Who wrote of D'Artagnan?
10—Whose tame raven was his constant companion?
12—What is capital of Portugal?
14—What is used to propel a dory?
15—Who was aunt to Joseph and Benjamin?
16—What trees do you associate with New Haven?
18—What suffix means "full of"?
19—What is first name of a German dramatist and biographer?
22———— Salvador is a city of Brazil.
23—Ardites were descendants of whom?
25—Where do the Hoosiers dwell (abbr.)?
26—What nonsense creature did Lewis Carroll invent?
27—What was dog of Baskervilles?
28—Dog worried what animal in house that Jack Built?
29—How has Vienna often been described?
30—Point of a pen is what?
32—What is a commune of Gard, France?
34—What is a county of Hungary?
35—What animal is a plantigrade?
36—How would you describe Father Time?
38—What is a commercial town of India?
39—Maid ——— was Robin Hood's sweetheart.
41—Who founded a line of steamships?
42—What is a seaport town of Java?
43—In Greek mythology, the hamadryads were what?
44—Solomon lived in what?

Down

1—What is a mountain of Greece?
2—Who is a Moorish hero in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso"?
3—What is a river of Germany?
4—Cossacks dwell where (abbr.)?
5—The Black Prince was a prince of what place?
6—What is largest continent?
7—What vessel do you associate with Diogenes?
8—What is first name of Mr. Colman, motion picture star?
11—Aeriform fluid.
13—What pronoun do you associate with a book by H. Rider Haggard?
15—Who was a legendary king of Britain?
17—What is name of a mountain group of eastern Utah?
18—What is the grampus (var.)?
20—Whom did Hiawatha wed?
21—Where would you find a mahajan?
23—What vessel survived the Deluge?
24—Kim is what?
27—Possesses.
28—Who composed "The Land of the Sky Blue Water"?
29—To go about.
31—A device for crossing a chasm.
33—Capuchin monkey is what?
34—Arms are lost on statue in Louvre representing whom?
35—Jonson, English dramatist, was known by what given name?
37—Where was Goliath's home?
38—Who was Roman moon-goddess?
40—Constellation Aries is what?
41—What headgear is worn by golfers?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Canada rushes defense measures as defeat of France brings war nearer home; bill in Parliament gives Government authority to mobilize entire man power and material resources of Canada
OTTAWA
Nazi air fleet renews large-scale raids on British Isles as British planes make repeated forays on military objectives in Western Germany . . . . 50,000 Anzacs arrive to aid in defense of Britain . . . . Plans are made to call out four more classes of Englishmen—to raise home defense force to 4,000,000 . . . . Churchill, in war report to Commons says Britain is far from beaten . . . . Exiled Netherlands Government orders its nationals of military age, throughout the world, to register for military service . . . . Thousands of Britain's school children are offered havens in United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa—to be evacuated soon . . . . Britain may buy guns, tanks and other war materials from Russia
Hitler announces terms for halting war in France; demands cessation of war in France and French aid in continuing war on Britain
Soviet armies occupy all large towns in Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia; negotiations continue for establishment of pro-Soviet Governments in these three Baltic States
French planes from African bases and troops from Morocco and Tunisia reported to have crossed Mediterranean to aid French stem German advance in southeastern France . . . . 50,000 French troops from Maginot line reported to have surrendered to Switzerland
President Roosevelt's appointment of Stimson and Knox causes consternation in Republican ranks; Republicans prepare plank to win labor vote . . . John L. Lewis, C. I. O. head, breaks with New Deal, endorses Hoover for President
LONDON
BERLIN
GENEVA
ROME
PARIS
BORDEAUX
PHILADELPHIA
WASHINGTON
TOKYO
President Roosevelt nominates Col. Frank Knox as Secretary of Navy, and Henry L. Stimson, as Secretary of War; appointment of these Republican leaders gives basis for a coalition government to push defense program . . . In a strong reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine the United States warns Germany and Italy that any transfer of a Western Hemisphere possession from one non-American power to another will be firmly opposed . . . . American defense moves include: (a) Proposal to set up a cartel trade system to cover the whole of the Western Hemisphere; (b) An additional $4,000,000,000, two-ocean Navy, with 200 extra war vessels, the greatest fleet in the world; (c) Plans for a universal, compulsory training for American youth . . . . Senate passes defense revenue bill after adding an excess profits levy to raise as much as $500,000,000 annually
Public services are resumed as Paris begins new life under German occupation; fast-moving Nazi forces take over more than half of France; Cherbourg, Brest, Lyon and Nancy occupied
Barricades around British concession in Tientsin are removed as British and Japanese settle long controversy . . . . The Tohokai, influential political party, asks Japanese Government to carry out a "protective" occupation of French Indo-China
French envoys fly to Compiègne, where Germany bowed in 1918, to receive price for peace . . . . Premier Pétain explains inferior material and lack of manpower as cause of France's defeat . . . . Overcrowded temporary Capital of France is bombed by Nazis . . . . All cities of more than 20,000 population are declared "open"
Italian High Command announces air attacks on French air and naval bases in North Africa; French destroyer reported sunk by Italian submarine
AUCKLAND
German mine sinks Canadian-Australian liner Niagara 20 miles off New Zealand coast

Vocations

Research and Survey Bureau

Two young women, college graduates, collaborate in operating a research and survey bureau in a large city. They rent a small office, have purchased such second-hand books as dictionaries, encyclopedias, histories, volumes on art, economics, politics, etc. Their work deals with academic research and their clients are mostly writers who are too busy to dig out their own background material. Libraries, art museums, and the Union Card Catalogue are hunting grounds and the research bureau obtains authentic information by going directly to the best known authority. The women enjoy their work and are finding it lucrative. —D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Speaking Sincerely

"Let a man but speak forth with genuine earnestness the thought, the emotion, the actual conditions of his heart, and other men, so strangely are we knit together by the tie of sympathy, must and will give heed to him."—Thomas Carlyle.

Daily Quotation

LET US be true: this is the highest maxim of art and of life, the secret of eloquence and virtue, and of all moral authority.—Amiel's Journal.

It Has Been Said of Ignorance—

To be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance.—Jeremy Taylor.

Nothing is so indicative of deepest culture as a tender consideration of the ignorant.—Emerson.

If thou art wise, thou knowest thine own ignorance; and thou art ignorant if thou knowest not thyself.—Luther.

It is with nations as with individuals, those who know the least of others think the highest of themselves.—Colton.

Have the courage to be ignorant of a great number of things, in order to avoid the calamity of being ignorant of everything.—Sydney Smith.

Ignorance is a prolonged infancy, only deprived of its charm.—Boufflers.

A man is never astonished or ashamed that he does not know what another does; but he is surprised at the gross ignorance of the other in not knowing what he knows.—Haliburton.

Nothing is so good for an ignorant man as silence; and if he was sensible of this he would not be ignorant.—Saadi.

There is no slight danger from general ignorance; and the only choice which Providence has graciously left to a vicious government is either to fall by the people, if they are suffered to become enlightened, or with them, if they are kept ignorant.—Coleridge.

Bible Facts

Jeremiah and the Broken Bottle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

In the 19th chapter of his book, the prophet Jeremiah records a vivid parable illustrating the stern punishment which awaited the stubborn obstinacy of his contemporaries. Taking with him what he describes as "a potter's earthen bottle" (Verse 1)—which was doubtless some sort of earthenware jar—he made his way to the valley of Hinnom, which lay near Jerusalem, and there proclaimed to the elders of the people the punishment which they had incurred because of their faithlessness and idolatry. At the climax of his address, he took the "bottle" which he bore, and threw it to the ground, shattering it completely, so that it could not "be made whole again" (Verse 11), crying that thus would the people and their city be completely destroyed because they "have hardened their necks" (Verse 15) thus becoming as hard and unyielding as sun-baked earthenware.

Monitor Movie Guide

Four Sons (Twentieth-Fox)—Drama set in pre-Nazi Czechoslovakia. Heavy and depressing. Eugenie Leontovich portrays with deliberation a Czech mother who loses all but one of her four sons—to the pro-German movement before the invasion, to the invasion itself, and finally to the German expedition into Poland. Don Ameche, Alan Curtis, George Ernst, Mary Beth Hughes, Sig Rumann, Lionel Royce.—Adults.

Half a Sinner (Universal)—Story of a bespectacled schoolma'am who goes through the glamorization routine, becomes entangled with gangsters, and mistakes the rich young hero for a crook. Heather Angel, John King, Constance Collier.—Adults.

I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby (Universal)—Rowdy and raucous but also pretty funny in places. Song writer, kidnaped by a lovelorn gangster, escapes only when the gangster enters a song-writing partnership with a rival gangster. A broad burlesque, sometimes broader than funnier. Johnny Downs, Peggy Moran, Broderick Crawford.—Adults.

I Was an Adventuress (Twentieth-Fox)—Vera Zorina as a jewel thief, aided by Eric Von Stroheim and Peter Lorre. She reforms when she meets Richard Greene. Crisply played, but lacks a tightly written and plausible script and astute direction. Zorina, lovely as ever, dances a screen version of "Swan Lake."—Adults.

Murder in the Air (Warners)—G-Man Ronald Reagan is assigned to track down a band of saboteur-spies, which he does in fairly short order. Washington may be interested to know that Warners have unearthed one of those ray machines that make the United States invincible. Fairly entertaining, though the plot doesn't bear too close scrutiny. John Litel.—Adults and young people.

My Favorite Wife (RKO)—Farcical dilemmas with Cary Grant and Irene Dunne to play a comic obbligato on the difficulties of a husband, married a second time, when his first wife returns after being marooned for seven years on a desert island. Samuel and Bela Spewack, and Leo McCarey provided the story, and Garson Kanin directed. Excellent entertainment. Randolph Scott, Gail Patrick, Granville Bates, Anne Shoemaker.—Adults and mature young people.

Sandy Is a Lady (Universal)—Delightful little farce. Baby Sandy, an engaging infant, gets her father a raise, gets Mischa Auer and Billy Gilbert jobs, saves a restaurateur from gangsters, and all with scarcely more dialogue than "H'lo boys." Tom Brown, Nan Grey, Eugene Pallette, Butch and Buddy.—Family.

Above Average Films

Family—"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Wizard of Oz," "Second Fiddle."

Adults and Young People—"It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29."

Adults Only—"The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story."

Manly Manners

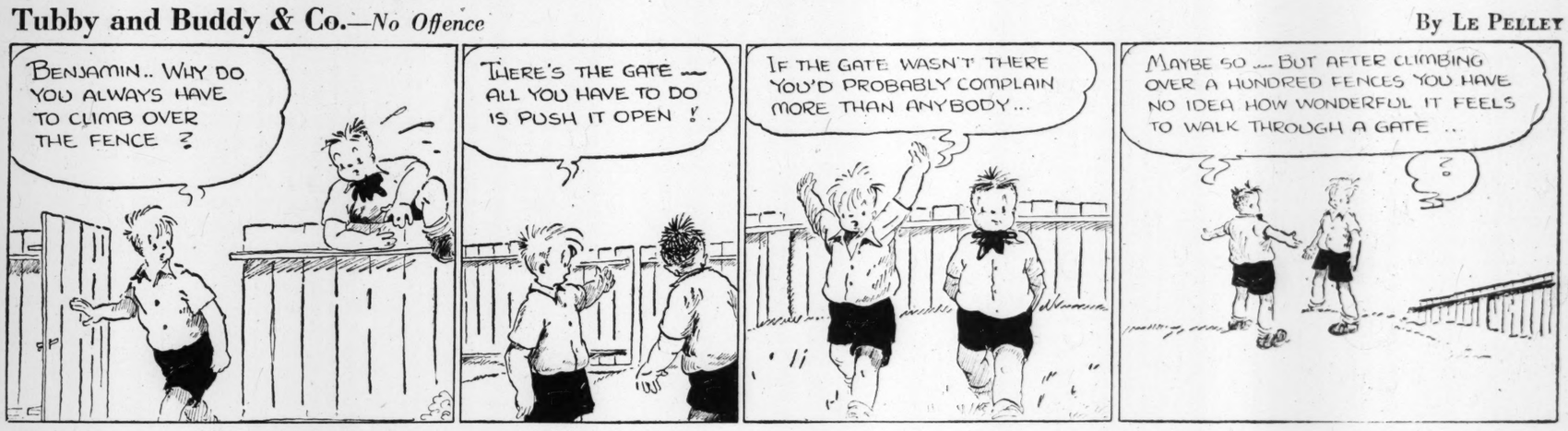
"On the Job"

The man who is on the job only when he is wearing his overalls, or when he is working at his desk, or standing behind the counter, will probably stay there, although he will be among the first to be let out when business slows up. Industrial processes are moving along so fast that no man who wants to get ahead can afford merely to plug along, doing routine things, allowing the job to get ahead of him, instead of trying to keep ahead of the job.

The sound of the whistle isn't a sign that he is to stop thinking about the job. It is a fact that the man who is on the job longest and hardest when he's away from the shop will ultimately spend the least time in the shop.—Dr. Charles Stelzle.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Offence*

By Le Pelley


BENJAMIN.. WHY DO YOU ALWAYS HAVE TO CLIMB OVER THE FENCE ?
THERE'S THE GATE — ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS PUSH IT OPEN !
IF THE GATE WASN'T THERE YOU'D PROBABLY COMPLAIN MORE THAN ANYBODY...
MAYBE SO — BUT AFTER CLIMBING OVER A HUNDRED FENCES YOU HAVE NO IDEA HOW WONDERFUL IT FEELS TO WALK THROUGH A GATE ..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*There! What Did I Tell You*

By Rodgers

Well, Wow is going to be our guest while the Boss tries to locate his master-
And last night we found we could bunk very comfortably in my little house—
But we had hardly dozed off when we were a-wakened by the Boss calling "Wow" by his real name, Hans—
"Yes sir," said the Boss, "you must belong to the Dutch Refugee family that I read about in the paper tonight, all right!"
"There!" I wagged to Wow, "what did I tell you about that Boss of mine?"

The Adventures of Waddles—*On Location*

By The Hagers

AS TED THE GATE BEHIND HIM SHUT, WE HEARD AN IRATE VOICE CRY, "CUT!"
"SAY, WHERE DID YOU TWO COME FROM, DRAKE? THAT WHOLE SCENE NOW WE MUST RETAKE."
WHEN WE OUR DEEP REGRET HAD SHOWN, HE SHOUTED THROUGH HIS MEGAPHONE,
"THIS IS THE SCAUP FILM COMPANY. WE'RE FILMING 'DRUMS IN TENNESSEE.'"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Joe Wants to Know—

Joe's a counter-man at the corner lunch. It's no swank place. It suits the taxicab and truck drivers, though. Anyone who works hard, and most likely with his hands, wants the kind of food that Joe serves. And the talk is hearty too. Not much on "isms." But plenty on Hitler and Mussolini and Stalin. Not much on ideology or sociology. But plenty on wages, and profits. Not much on paganism, atheism, nihilism. But plenty on "what's going on over there."

Still when it comes to what America can do about it, Joe isn't sure. He sounds selfish sometimes. Because when he talks social and economic equality he talks in terms he can understand. For example, automobiles: "Have I got one; have you got one?" he asks the dishwasher. No, they haven't. "Then what you talking about standards of living?"

Is it that Joe is a rank materialist? We don't think so. We believe that he, and thousands of his fellow countrymen, are feeling not so much the lack of a car or a radio or some other luxury, as a want of symbols of the ideals they live by.

For a Nation dedicating itself to such a task as now faces the United States, their doubts are not negligible. They require answers. Sound and understandable answers.

This is not to say that Joe and the men who argue around him at the noon dinner-hour fail to distinguish between causes. Virtually all of them mentally have taken the side of freedom in the European conflict. Physically and economically they will be more and more ready to do so as they realize that the national defense effort is taking account of their needs and their rights as well as of their capacity for service and sacrifice.

Somebody ought to answer their questions:

What becomes of the gains that labor has made as the United States intensifies its preparedness program?

Will these gains be protected, or the sacrifice of them be matched by that of industry and capital?

Is anybody working out plans to cushion the shock that thousands of families will feel if the breadwinner goes out to do democracy's work on army pay?

What about the mortgage that was payable out of a clerk's weekly envelope but won't be out of thirty dollars a month? And who gets the little house?

Any new ideas about getting the ex-service man back into work after another war?

Conscription of man-power? Sure! What about conscription of money-power?

In the planning for America's future there is much room for blueprints bearing on all these questions. Some of the drafts are already on the bench. Some are in the archives. But Joe and the dishwasher ought to be hearing more about them.

What American leaders are planning for all Americans—the apportionment of the sacrifices, the reservoirs of mutual aid, the protection of earned rights—this is material with which the American defense of freedom can be made indestructible. It is a requisite of that confidence which can and must exceed any confidence which shackled peoples place in the pseudo-socialism of dictators. It concerns one side of "total war" that does not get into the headlines often enough.

There are many business men, financial organizers, political leaders who agree that something more than a plea for unity and sacrifice is required to build an impregnable defense for the democratic way of life. Such men should be more often heard from. They will make headlines that the men at Joe's place are waiting to see.

Not Now

The world, and the French people, are alike in the dark as to the terms on which the Third Reich would have France lay down its arms. What is set forth for public scrutiny is not a set of terms but an indication of purposes. To most of the questions about the "peace" Germany might impose on France, German statements give a nebulous reply which might be summed up in two words.

Would Germany annihilate France as a nation? Not now.

Does it demand division of the French empire between itself and Italy? Apparently not now.

Does it feel powerful enough to challenge the Monroe Doctrine by demanding French possessions in the New World? Not now.

For signs of German long-range intentions we may better turn to the record of the Third Reich. But whether such intentions can be carried out will depend after all on the staying power of Britain in this war. The Third Reich's record will hardly permit Frenchmen to hope for German mercy in the long run—even if for the moment, to get a clear field to Britain, Germany may seem to offer reasonable terms. It is plain to most of the world today that hope for France's future now depends on its friend across the Channel; not on the men in Berlin. It must hearten the French to hear their friends in London vowing, "Not now, nor ever."

How Much Is Three Cents?

An employee of a large company telephoned a Boston railroad official a few days ago to ask a question. Replying that he did not know the answer, the rail executive said he would transfer the call to a man in the offices who could supply the information.

"Oh, don't bother to do that," objected the inquirer, knowing the difficulty of having a call switched to another line. "Just hang up, and I'll call him direct."

"No, let me get him for you," pleasantly expostulated the railroad official. "It must cost your company three cents on metered service for each telephone call. You don't want to waste that, do you? You can ride a mile and a half for three cents on the railroads."

Perhaps this official in his big office who insisted on using his own time to save three cents for someone he had never heard of was reflecting the economy the railroads have been forced to adopt. Maybe it was just individual thrift. In any case, the railroader put his finger on a common need.

Watchfulness of expense has become important in these days of mounting costs. Opportunities for saving in big chunks do not ordinarily come the way of the minor employee. Generally such chances turn up in small bits so trifling that they may not be recognized. But where the money is going out in many little ways 300 days in the year, the total of small economies may prove an immense help to many a business.

Taxing Less to Tax More

That new taxes of enormous volume would be placed upon American business by the enactment of compulsory health insurance has recently been brought out by one of the chief advocates of the system, the American Association for Social Security. This organization proposes that the present pay-roll tax for unemployment be reduced from 3 to 2 per cent. The saving to employers it estimates at $300,000,000 a year. One of the reasons cited is that the cut would "greatly further the enactment of health insurance laws."

Health insurance, however, is itself one of the most costly types of social insurance. The latest forecast of its probable expense in the United States comes from this association. Its executive secretary, Abraham Epstein, in explaining its "model health insurance bill" prepared for introduction in state legislatures, writes:

> Available data indicate that an amount equal to about 6 per cent of the wages of all insured persons is necessary for a sound health insurance program. Of the total, 4½ per cent is needed for the health services with adequate remuneration to the medical professions, and 1½ per cent for the cash benefits.

The cash benefits to which Mr. Epstein refers comprise insurance against loss of wages during illness, a standard part of the health insurance systems of Europe.

The necessary new pay-roll taxes would be at the least 4 per cent. In addition Government, State and local, would be called on for smaller contributions, to be raised by other taxes. The 4 per cent would no doubt be divided equally between employer and employee, each paying 2 per cent.

Accordingly, if the employer's tax for unemployment compensation was reduced 1 per cent and then 2 per cent was added for health insurance, the employer's net increase would be 1 per cent.

It is doubtful whether American business will want to pay smaller taxes so that it can pay larger.

The time of year approaches when the American eagle's place as the national bird is threatened by the yellow-legged chicken—fried.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Tales of Treachery

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my gratitude for our sturdy paper at this time of doubt and faltering. The editorial page is my daily meat.

Especially do I thank you for printing the letter from "Centurion" in London. The prayer of Moses at the Red Sea is a perfect prayer for this hour. A realization of the power of the omnipotent Father of us all really puts to rout the so-called "might" of aggression.

Instead of being alarmed by all we hear and read, let us thank God with contrite heart, that we can see and hear it. For history is darkened with tales of intrigue and treachery. Now, we see plainly the workings of such things, whereas before, we merely guessed or heard rumors. The radio and newspapers help to keep people intelligent in these United States and we should be grateful that they are free to do so. This very fact will help to subdue the fear of the aggressors, for we will know about the treacherous webs that are being spun and be able to destroy their efficacy.

(Mrs.) LAURA JANE MORGAN
Kansas City, Mo.

Help for Stranded Hollanders

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is not easy for me to pass the hat to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor, but circumstances alter cases.

My accent on the air must have betrayed the fact (if otherwise it was unknown) that I was born in the Low Countries by the North Sea, now at the mercy of Herr Hitler.

This invasion, like all other similar attacks upon neutral democracies, came without a word of warning and left tens and thousands of Hollanders stranded high and dry in all the ninety-nine different corners of the planet.

Their number was greatly augmented by those refugees who succeeded in escaping Herr Hitler's most efficient Stukas and Messerschmidts, and who are now in France (some 50,000 as far as we know), in England (tens of thousands), in Portugal (number unknown), and in every port where Dutch ships plied. Most of these people, being practical souls, will eventually find ways and means to shift for themselves but they need a lift, some food, a place in which to sleep and clothes to wear on their backs.

Those good people who wish to assist can direct their contributions to me at national headquarters of The Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. And please send it today.

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON
New York

American Message to Britain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

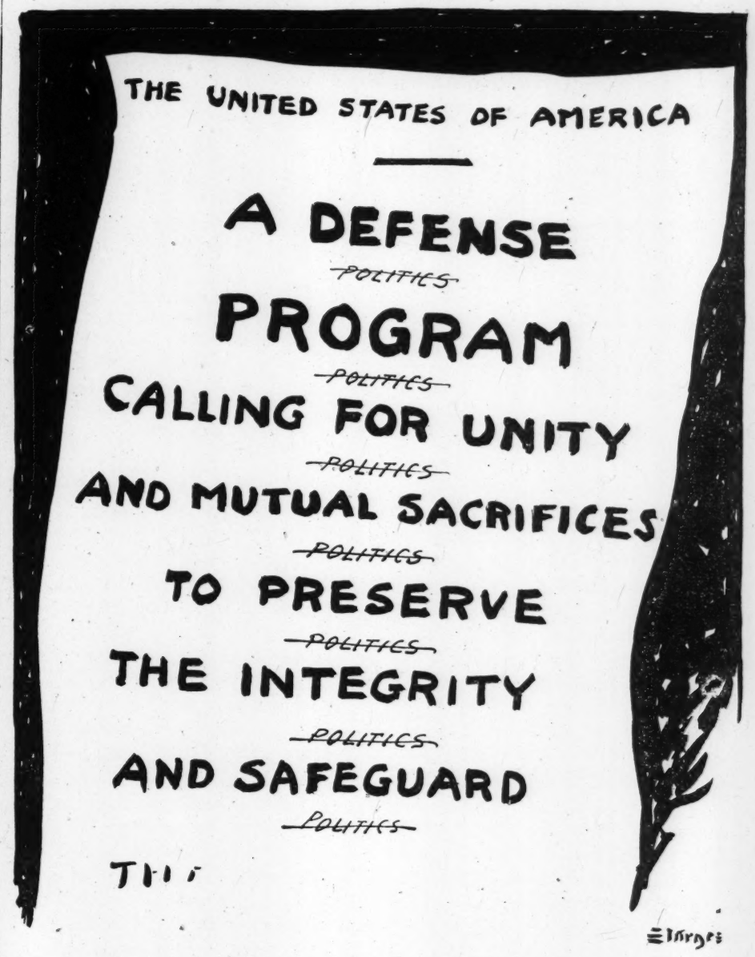
We give no blood to help your brave defense.
What tears we shed are only sympathy
For pain and sorrow that we dimly sense
From our remote frontier across the sea.
Almost incredulous, we picture groups
Of wanderers with their homes upon their backs,
And line on line of gallant, smiling troops,
Marching to unknown horrors of attacks.

Yet, through the Greatest Mother of Them All,*
We pledge a portion of our toil and sweat,
Hoping to give some answer to the call
Of you who are so desperately beset.
For, though our boundaries are far apart,
We share the high frontiers of mind and heart.

Scarsdale, N. Y. LUCY CARRUTH

*World War name for the Red Cross.

No Reading Between the Lines



Hungarian Rhapsody

Hungary is brittle after the supple languor of Rumania. It is polite, correct and thoroughbred. Where Rumania lolls in a golden sun, Hungary glitters in a flood of bright yellow, in which the Danube dances and the cafés chatter.

The Hungarian townsman is monocled with gentility. He has the easy grace of quality, as noble and aristocratic as the horses his Regent, Admiral Nicolas Horthy, is always riding in his photographs. He never evades an opportunity to disclose that Hungary has no middle class—except its Jews. He lives on the lean of the land that was taken from him by the peace treaties, and if you haven't now—or didn't have in the past—huge sprawling acres yourself, you don't go more than once to his parties.

For all that he is charming in his mobile, spirited surroundings. Since he was delanded he rides round Budapest in big, bright blue autobusses that shoot into the narrower river bridges almost like pistons into a cylinder. He sits long in courteously animated conversation over refreshments, shaded by gaily colored awnings on the Danube "rakparts."

He winces slightly when you say "Magyar" instead of "Modyor" and becomes gently corrective and tutorial when you find a good word for the Rumanians. But his poses can't mask his genuine gayety, his terrific desire to earn and distribute friendship.

Budapest exudes this friendship. It hands it on a gleaming salver from the proud heights of Buda's citadel; it offers it with immaculate manners in the statued squares of Pest. The Danube chants it in rippling tempo and asks to be forgiven for being a political current now more than the joyous blue flow-along of yore.

The countryside graciously takes up the lilt. It is tastefully green, bright green without the deep swelling ocean hues of mellow Rumania. There's a twinkle in its eye and it prefers to whistle carefree airs rather than hum haunting melodies. It is sprinkled with startling red roof-tops and the garish ruckle of kaleidoscopic dress.

In the Danube Basin, a peasant smile is a flash, bright in spontaneity against the broad, slow Balkan beam. Its hospitality is brisk and courtly, pressing and anxious where the South's ingratiates. Quick, impeccable eagerness lies behind it, an urgency to assure that the visitor will not forget Hungary's winning friendship.

Hungary speaks without the liquid music of its neighbor. Its language is a jig, not a hymn. But it is as tolerant to the ear as a typewriter in the next room.

Pale blue skies canopy this polite, fresh land of high-hatted soldiery, alert peasant, effetely gay gentry, light-washed color and chivalric code. It is the dew on Europe's earth, glittering, perpetually new.

The Hungarian is grieved to have you call him Balkan. Yet Hungary is Balkan—balanced, beautiful, benevolent, bountiful—at a faster tempo. It is the dreamy, entrancing, waltz of the Danube marched to a goose-step—and marched, withal, most superbly.

H. G. L.

North . . South . . East . . West

No Apologetic Defeatism

By Frank L. Perrin

Regrettably there have appeared, here and there in America, insinuating suggestions that the people of the Western nations should not, after all, regard the victories of Britain's and France's foes as fatally disastrous to truly democratic ideals. Behind this, and prompting it, is the entirely false and confusing plea in avoidance that would persuade the people of the United States to believe that England and France have failed to exemplify, in their social structure and in their administrative governments, truly democratic ideals, and that in those countries, long before the stress of war was realized, democracy had become decadent.

Democracy in government cannot be measured or appraised by any fixed or universally accepted standard or rule. In all human affairs, social and governmental, it is expressed and exemplified in the degree of freedom which the individuals who are governed or who govern themselves under its aegis enjoy and express. In these essentials there may be variations and wide differences, due entirely to vision and realization of the people thus governed, and not in any sense to the fundamentals upon which democracy itself is based.

It is deplorable, therefore, that there is even the slightest inclination anywhere, and especially among those who hope to continue in the enjoyment of political, economic, and religious freedom, to accept the overthrow of democratic government in any country as a possible act of retributive justice. Those thus tempted to condone or accept the defeat of democracy have only to compare democracy at its worst with the hideous forms of imposed human savagery offered as an alternative.

* * *

The exemplification of democratic ideals and the implementation of democratic processes in government are, comparatively speaking, still experimental. Revealed as a possible method of self-government but yesterday, its further development and growth is threatened by the ignorance and inhumanity from whose decaying ruins it arose, Phoenix-like, to point a better and happier way. Its perfection, however, we may be inclined to flatter ourselves, has never been reached. We in America, proud of our progress in erecting and magnifying the material creatures of prosperity and well-being, should not forget that we have enjoyed a freedom from the restraints of tradition which have hampered and sometimes bound the peoples of older countries.

We of America should be the last to draw invidious comparisons, or to say to our neighbors that they, with the background of wealth and inherited culture should have progressed farther than they have in exemplifying democratic ideals, or that their progress should have been greater than the progress we believe we have made. We are inclined to forget that the forefathers and founders of the American Republic realized, first of all that theirs was the opportunity, never before enjoyed by the people of a nation, to lay a firm and enduring foundation upon which to erect the structure of a true democracy.

* * *

Unhampered by persisting traditions of class divisions, freed from a false aristocracy set up by the wealthy or those to the manor born, those who realized the wisdom of perpetuating their ideals wrote and saw adopted the Constitution and its appended Bill of Rights. These cemented and preserved, in concrete form, the pronouncements of the Declaration of Independence, and left to future generations, to be safeguarded and defended, the priceless heritage of human freedom. No other nation has had bestowed upon it so precious a gift. No nation, either of the Old World or the New, has had the advantage of being able to start entirely freed from the impediments of class or wealth.

Despite imputed or imagined weaknesses in the superstructure Americans have erected upon the foundation provided, there remains today, when examined and appraised impartially, that which can be, in a discreet but generous measure, shared with those who are entitled to our sympathetic material aid. Democracy can never be said to be decadent. True human brotherhood never lacks in substance or genuineness, whatever may be lacking in its true and free expression.

But democracy has been placed on trial and now must defend itself against a false indictment lodged by those evil forces which, since the dawn of human history, would, by stealth, by force, by slander and deceit, destroy every right and progressive idea. It is against such pretended forces that the legions of light, however bright or however dim, must unite in common defense.

Mirror of World Opinion

Let's Practice Democracy

A Hungarian newspaper has been suspended for a week because it said things about the United States offensive to the American legation at Budapest. The paper, which has Nazi leanings, had said that Americans would elect President Roosevelt to a third term because "they have the minds of children." It had also declared that because Americans "believe in riches, therefore they believe in democracy." The American legation protested these statements, leading to the suspension.

We believe that this interference by American officials in the free expresion of opinion in Hungary is absolutely unwarranted and deserving of drastic action by Washington. Any American official who has so little feeling for the freedom of the press should, in our opinion, be recalled from his post and dismissed from public service.

The American legation, acting as it did, went a long way toward establishing to Hungarians the truth of the line about "the minds of children." Surely it was the childish act of a Roosevelt partisan that led to the entirely inexcusable protest to the Hungarian government.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Street-Car Stewardesses

The dying trolley car is making an eleventh-hour effort to come back. Its newest effort to head off extinction appears in Atlantic City, where the management of an interuban line, taking a cue from the air lines, plans to install hostesses. Two uniformed girls will ride the cars, to supply newspapers and magazines for passengers, help women on and off at stops and otherwise look after people's comfort.

The plan sounds fine, and it would probably be approved unanimously by trolley passengers, but it would never work in St. Louis. Imagine a stewardess fighting her way through the densely packed crowd at 5:15 to hand a picture magazine to a homeward-bound citizen, then line-plunging to the exit to assist a housewife in alighting from the car.—*St. Louis Post Dispatch.*

The Wide Horizon

Negroes Like to Be Happy

By R. H. Markham

OXFORD, PENNSYLVANIA

This year's commencement exercises of Lincoln University were among the most interesting and impressive this writer ever attended. The school is situated on a large wooded campus near this little town. The festivities were held outdoors in a grove, on one of the rarest of June's rare days. Behind the simple platform was a huge American flag suspended from the trees. On one side, not far away, was a magnificent rhododendron in full bloom.

Forty young men received degrees as Bachelors of Art; two finished the Theological Seminary. All were Negroes. The large audience consisted almost entirely of Negroes, too. This is the oldest school of its kind in America, and the only one in the North. It was founded before the War Between the States and its graduates are doing useful work in all parts of the country.

I went out to Lincoln University from Washington, 100 miles distant, in a bus. At the station of departure, a large, tall, black Negro also bought a ticket for Lincoln. He appeared pleasant, friendly, and intelligent. Learning that I was going to the commencement exercises of a colored school, he began a conversation. I invited him to sit with me in the bus and for three hours asked him questions about his race. His information so mastered my attention that I failed to look at beautiful Maryland in June.

I learned that my companion was J. B. Barber, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Chattanooga, Tennessee, that he was a graduate of Lincoln, and was going there as a special guest to receive a Doctor of Divinity degree.

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We reached Oxford at 1:40 and were informed that we would have fifteen minutes for lunch. Lincoln University was still a quarter of an hour away. How could my friend arrive in time for a 2 o'clock service—especially since he was supposed to don a gown and march in the procession? It was a critical moment. My resourceful neighbor hustled about and found an ice cream delivery truck about to leave for Philadelphia. The driver, a very kind white boy, consented to accommodate us; so we three piled into the front seat and raced off, past wonderfully kept Pennsylvania farms, toward the D.D. degree. We arrived before 2 o'clock, and all was well.

President Walter Livingston Wright, a distinguished white man, conducted the exercises in the woods. I was acutely disappointed in the first two numbers: One was the salutatory, the other, an address by a graduating theologian. Both young men were rebellious and bitterly bewildered. One raged against the only Powers in the world trying to defend the rights of small nations; the other railed at the church. In a word, they were fiercely attacking the chief institutions serving weak, exploited peoples.

I understand the causes of their bitterness and the reasons for their defeatism. I realized my own guilt before them and always feel like apologizing to every Negro I see for bringing him over here as my slave; but such realization doesn't alter the fact that bitterness and revolt are a terrible mistake for the Negro. I couldn't help but feel sad for a moment.

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As I sat in this doleful mood, like Elijah when he was in the dumps, the male chorus sang. That music transformed the whole meeting and the whole day. It was nothing less than sublime. It was of faith, of hope, of God. It said, Let's keep on trying, loving, forgiving, believing. It told of patience, of more loyalty. It seemed to say we could build a better America some day, somehow. The whole audience was moved. For the seventieth times seven the Negroes forgave us for the discrimination we practice against them, pledged renewed loyalty, and vowed continued efforts.

After that an eloquent Negro preacher, the Rev. John H. Johnson of the Church of St. Martin, New York City, gave a balanced, stirring address. He understood the world situation far better than many men I have recently heard. He called for supreme sacrifices and for the defense of what we have left of democracy. In spite of daily humiliations to which his race is subjected, he clearly saw the America we hope to create, and he urged his listeners to do their part towards creating it.

The male chorus sang once more of God and faith. We simply would not let them go this time.

Then came a still more dramatic number, the "Valedictory," given by a graduate who limped to the platform on crutches. He was greatly handicapped, but came with a smile, and with brotherliness faced a cheering audience. He said something of the science of statistics and then expressed his love for the institution. There was no ranting; he told of toil and hope. As he left, he was wildly cheered again. He personified the longings of that Negro audience—perseverance in the face of handicaps. Perseverance and kindness. After him came the most interesting of all. Alumni who had left Lincoln University and worked in many parts of America arose and told of what they had done. It was almost like a roll call of the United States. They had accomplished noble things and kept the faith. They were superior people, among the most useful of America. And they were happy.

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By that time the whole audience was happy. Negroes like to be happy. That is one of their noblest traits. They play at being conquerors. They are "children of King Jesus." They have a fine feeling of courtesy and a very sparkling humor. They love sunshine, shade trees, green grass, warmth, and flowers. They revel in reunions. They crave neighborliness. They exult in eloquence. It was all there. All that and superb music about God.

The end was a speech by a former slave, who entered L. U. in 1866 and is now an active preacher in Washington. He spoke of God; he turned to the graduates and exhorted them to keep the faith.

After this day, I have a stronger hope that Caucasian and Negro shall move forward, step by step, in common sacrifices and common loyalties, toward an America of justice, of righteousness, and of love. Our first common task will be to make that America secure.